THE FLOWER GARDE *Enlarged.*

Shewing how to Order and Increaſe all ſorts of

FLOWER

Whether by

Layers } *Off-Sets.*
Slips } *Cuttings.*
Seeds &c.

Alſo how to draw a HORIZONTAL DIAL as a Knot in a Garden.

To which is now added a Treatiſe of all the

Roots, } *Shrubs,*
Plants, } *Fruits,*
Trees, } *Herbs,* &c.

Growing in His Majeſties Plantations.

By *W. Hughe's.*

London, Printed for *C. Wall* in the

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

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To the Reader:

ALmighty God, the only first being, the Maker and Disposer of all things, made the World out of nothing, and hath ever since (as at this time) governed the same, who also made man of the dust of the earth, and put him in an undoubtedly pleasant Garden, but he, by reason of his disobedience, being turned forth, it is impossible for us his posterity ever to attain unto the like here below; yet doubtless by industry and pains taking in that lovely, honest, and delightful recreation of planting, we may gain some little glimmering of that lost splendour, although with much difficulty, and the more, by reason of that apparent variation in nature,

all elementary bodies never ſt-
ing at a ſtay, but are ever incre-
ſing or decreaſing, the Sun cauſing
day and night, Summer, and Win-
ter, &c. whoſe preſence and nearer
approach doth, as it were, revive
and bring to life many beautiful Ve-
getables, and in whoſe abſence they
mourn, wither, languiſh and decay,
new varieties being every year
brought to light; ſo wonderful in-
deed are the works of nature, that
the leaſt graſs doth not only deſerve
our contemplation, but admiration,
as not able to trace its foot-ſteps to
its firſt nothing; much more admi-
rable then are the various beautiful
Flowers, and ever greens (far ſur-
paſſing all Art) in a good and well
ordered Garden; which are already
reconciled to this our colder Cli-
mate, and doubtleſs many more in
time will be, eſpecially if thoſe lear-
ned of the Royal Society, whoſe fan-
cies

cies run this way, would be pleased to imploy their further indeavours herein.

Now concerning this practical discourse of Flowers, it might have been drawn out to the young Gardeners vade mecum, *had not the unexpected hasting of it to the Press prevented, which also caused many mistakes, which I have not only endeavoured to amend, but also have added something to this second impression, because of the more then ordinary acceptance the first found (which in three months time were all sold; notwithstanding the homely dress it appeared in) nor do I intend this first part to Flowrists, Gardeners, or others, who have experience in this recreation, though to them also it may be useful, but chiefly for more plain and ordinary Country men and women as a perpetual Almanack or Remembrancer of them*

when, and which way, most of their Flowers are to be ordered, although not the full circumstance of doing every particular thereunto belonging; and the rather I commend it to such, because for the want of these or the like instructions, many opportunities I find are let slip of taking up, removing, planting, &c, which cannot be recalled; besides, the price hereof is small, and therefore within the most ordinary reach which larger books are not,

I am sure this will hurt none, neither is there any but know that books have their errours and fate as well as their Authors, and therefore I hope will offend none; but many there be in the world as one saith (and I find it to be true) that carp and censure, because mala mens malus animus, *an evil mind in it self, is an evil mind to all others; but as for men indued with*

more

more ſobriety, I know where there is ſeveral conſtructions may be made they will take the moſt favourable, and not make more thereof then is meant, nor eſpie more in others than conſequently may le perceived in themſelves; So that were I able to gratifie ſuch, it would be the higheſt ambition of their moſt humble Servant,

W. Hughes.

The Table.

A

Page

Africanes page 8
Amaranthus 37
Anemones 20
Anconitum 52
Arbor-vitæ 57
Aſpodils 23
Auricula's 24

B

Baſtard Sena 57
Bears-ears 24
Of a hot bed 4
Bell-flower 25
Bindweed 7
Blew-bottles 15
Bulbous violets 25

C

Champians 37
Candy tufts 21
Cardinal flowers 22
Carnations 26
Catter-pillers 11
Champions 33
Ciſtus 27
Colombines 17
Corn flags 53
Corn flowers 15
Cowſlips 28
Crocuſſes 28
Crows-foot 54
Cyclamen 30
Crown Imperial 29

D

Page

D

Daffodils 30
Daſies 31
Dogs teeth 57
Double Hollyocks 17
Double poppies 18
Dung 2

E

Emanies, ſee Anemones
Everlaſting peaſe 11

F

Fennel Flowers 13
Flower deluces 32
Flower of Briſtol 33
Fower gentle, ſee Amaranthus
Flowers raiſed by Layers 49
Flowers increaſed by ſlips. 56

Page.

Flowers raiſed by offſets 52
Flowers of the Sun 33
Fox Gloves 16
Fraxinella 34
French Honey ſuckles 10
French marigolds 8
Frittillaries 34

G

Garden Mallows 16
Gilder Roſe 58
Gilly Flowers 26
Gilly Flowers winter 34

H

Helebore 36
Hepatica 37
Herb Mullen 14
Honey-ſuckles 37
Of a hot bed 4
Hypericum frutex 50

Page

J.

Jacints 37
Jasmies 50
Indian Cresses 14

L.

Lady smocks double 37
Larks heels 14, 15
Larks spurs 15
Lavender 58
Lichnis Calcedonica 33
Lillies 53
Liverwort 37
London pride, see sweet Williams
Lupines 12

M

Margerome gentle 58
Marvile of peru 8
Mastick 59
Meddow Saffron 38
Meddow sweet 38
Mizerions 35
Moly's 35
The monethly Kallender 62
Mortagons 53

N

Narrisses 39
Nersterians 6
Nigella 13
Nightshade 39
Non-such 33, 59

O

Oxlips 28

P

Pæones 40
Persian Lillies 54
Pinks 40
Pipe tree 59
Plants, &c. of seeds not sown in hot beds 9
Pomegranat tree 59
Poimroses 40

Page

Q

Queens Gilly-flowers 36

R

Ranunculesses 54
Red satten flower 10
Roses 50
Rosemary 41, 59

S

Sage 60
Saffron flowers 41
Sateririons 25
Scarlet Beans 12
Scarlet Kidney Beanes 12
Shrub Mallows 50
Shrub nightshade 50
Shrub spiraea 50
Snailes 11
Snap dragon 16
Southerwood 60
Sowbread 30
Spanish broom 41
Star flowers 42
Stock Gilliflowers 35
Stone Crop 60
Stramonium 13
Straberry Tree 42
Sumach 60
Sun flowers 42
Sweet Basil 9, 10
Sweet John 43
Sweet marjerom 9, 10
Sweet Williams 43
Spring, see Pipetree

T

Thorne-apple 13
Time 60
Tree of life 57
Trefoile 61
Tulips 43

Page

Virgins bower 51

W

Wall flowers 34
Wild. and Toad-flax 16
Woodbine 51
Wolfsbane 52
Winter Cherries 48
Woody St. Johns-wort 50

THE FLOWER-GARDEN Epitomiz'd.

WHosoever they are that intend a Flower-Garden, ought to have either a Nurserie, or else some convenient place in the Kitchen-Garden, both for the making of hot Beds, whereon to raise tender Plants (by Seeds) that will not endure the Winter; as also to have other necessary Beds therein of

good earth, fit to ſow ſuch Seed that requires not ſo great a heat as the other; which ſeedlings when they are grown up, may be immediately removed into the Flower-Garden, or elſe ſet in ſome order in the ſame place, or on a fitting Bed in that Garden, to remain until ſuch time they bear Flowers; and then thoſe which are double, and ſuch other as are acceptable, may be tranſplanted into ſuch places of the Flower-Garden as you ſee convenient; and the reſt may be caſt away as little worth.

And there ought always to kept in a readineſs for this purpoſe, ſeveral ſorts of good Dung, every ſort by it ſelf, mixing Lime with ſome of it; ſo that after it hath continued a while and is petrified, and that it will molder & crumble into ſmall particles in ſifting, it may

may be then applyed with discretion, according to the nature of the Ground, and quality of the Flowers.

If the ground be naturally cold, as Clay-ground for the most part is, or moist, as Fenny-ground usually is, then Pigeons, Hens, or Horse Dung is the best; If it be naturally hot ground, Hogs-dung well rotted is good; and indeed for almost all Flowers & tender Plants, Sheeps dung mingled with earth well rotted together, is good, it being finely fitted; or else in some respects, very good mold alone is used; but especially for the raising of choice Flowers by Seed, the earth of Willows is the best.

The last mentioned sorts of Dung are also very good to be steeped in water; for to water Seeds and tender Plants, for the bringing them up to a reasonable strength; and

also it is very good for to water young Layers withal, provided the season be not too very hot.

Of a Hot Bed.

A Hot Bed ought to be made of Horse-dung, with some Straw or Hay amongst it newly taken from the Stable, and laid of what bredth and length you think that you shall have occasion for to make use of; it may be laid a yard, or four foot thick or more, binding it about with Hay, or Straw bands, to keep it handsomely up together, then lay fine rank sifted mold on it four inches, or about 5 fingers bread in depth; then arch or roof it over with Hoops or Sticks so as to be up; our Tilt, Mats, Straw, or what else you intend to cover it with; and being close covered, let it remain for the space of 4 or 5 days

un

until the violent heat be a little over, and then give it some air, and sow your Seeds thereon, endeavouring afterwards as nigh as you can to keep it in a temperate heat, and when your Seedlings are green, air them at convenient times, when winds, and cold, or great store of wet will not much offend them, using besides Mats, also to cover them with Cup glasses, or Casements as well when they are planted on the second Bed (as now at the first) at all such times as are necessary, or else if such diligence be not used, you run the hazzard of loosing many hopeful Plants.

As your Plants grow strong, either remove them to another Bed less hot, or else plant them in good earth here and there in your Garden, as you see good, watering them at all seasonable times required.

Flowers which are raiſed by Seeds from an Hot Bed. are,

Africanes.
Amaranthus.
Blind-weed.
Marvile of Peru, &c.

There are other choyce Seeds ſown on Hot Beds, ſome of which more properly belong to the Kitchen Garden, as *Melons, Gourds, Cucumbers, early Lettice*, &c.

Nerſterians, Flower in *September*, and are raiſed from Seed ſown on a hot bed in *March*, and when the Plants are pretty ſtrong, and the heat of the firſt Bed faileth, they are to be removed with ſome of the ſame mould about the root

to

to a ſecond hot Bed, and in *May* removed from thence into good ground, and where they may be moſt in the Sun, till they Flower and bear Seed.

Bind-weed, the greater kinde flowereth in *September*; and they are every year raiſed by ſowing the Seed on a hot Bed, and afterwards re-planted in ſuch order as other nice Plants are.

Amaranthus or *Flower-gentle*, do moſt commonly flower in *Auguſt*, or *September*, and they are raiſed from Seed which ought to be ſown on a hot Bed in *March*, and to have them forwardly to bear good Seed, when the heat of the firſt Bed faileth, being now pretty well grown up, remove them with the mould about the root altogether to another Bed, and then again in *May* tranſplant them into ſuch places (the earth being made very

good) that lie to the Sun where they may ſtand all the Summer to Flower and Seed.

Africanes, or *French Marigolds*, flower in *Auguſt* or *September*; and are raiſed by Seed ſown on a Hot Bed in the end of *March*, or the beginning of *April*, and when the Plants are grown up almoſt a foot, or at leaſt when they are reaſonable ſtrong, they may be removed into the Garden in good Earth in the out Borders where they may have room, and ſtand in the Sun to Flower and Seed.

Marvile of *Peru*, do commonly flower from *July*, until cold mornings check them; they are raiſed of Seeds which are to be ſet in the month of *April* in a Hot bed, and afterwards removed into the Garden, where they may have the moſt benefit of the Sun, and ſo will they flower the ſooner the Sun

they bear not Seed the first year, then cover them from the cold in winter, and the next Summer they will be forwardly Plants for Seed; or the roots may be taken up at the beginning of Winter, and dryed, and kept in a box of Wooll, and being set in good mould again in *March*, they will then prosper.

Of Plants and Flowers raised of Seeds which are not sown on Hot Beds.

First *Sweet-Marjerom*, and *Sweet-Bassil*, although they bear no beautiful Flowers, yet for their odoriferous scent may properly here be added, because they are often put into Nose-gays, Sweet-waters, Perfumes, *&c.* Red-Sattin flowe-; Snails and Cate p llers (Flowers so called,) everlasting Peaſe, scar-

let Beans, Lupines, Candy-Tufts, Love-Apples, Stramonium, or Thorn-Apples, Nigella, or Fennel flowers, Herb-mullen, Indian-creſſes or yellow Larks-heels, Larks-heels or Larks-ſpurs, Corn-flower, Thiſtles, Fox-gloves, Tode-flax, or wild-flax, Snap-Dragons, Colombines, double Holioaks or Garden-Mallows; theſe are Flowers raiſed every ſecond year at the leaſt, of which in order as followeth.

Sweet-Marjerom, is raiſed of Seed, it being every year ſowed in *April*, upon good and fine mould, by reaſon it is often put in Noſegayes, the pleaſant ſcent thereof much comforting the Brain.

Sweet-Baſſil, is raiſed from Seed ſown in *April*, in very good ſifted earth, and is commonly uſed for thoſe intents and purpoſes as *Sweet-Marjerom* is.

Red-Satten-Flower, or *French-Ho-*

Honey-Suckles flower in *June* and *July*, and they are raiſed from ſeed, being ſown in *April*; but for the moſt part they flower not till the ſecond year after they are ſown, and then the Seed ought to be preſerved for increaſe.

Snails and *Caterpillers* (ſo called from the ſimilitude they have with thoſe Animals) are all the ſorts raiſed from Seed ſowed in *April*, which muſt be ſupported when they are grown, they cannot properly be called Flowers, but they have very pretty heads.

Everlaſting Peaſe, ſo called becauſe the Root continueth long, & they are call'd *Peaſe*, becauſe the grain is much like unto *Peaſe*; they are raiſed of Seed ſowed in *March*, which for the moſt part it is 2 or 3 years before it beareth flowers, & grain, & ought to be ſuported when it is grown up, the branches therof dying every year in winter. *Scar-*

Scarlet-Beans, or *Scarlet Kidney-Beans*, are raiſed every year of ſeed, being ſet in good ground where the Sun hath reflection in the Month of *April*, they will climb up buſhes or ſticks ſet for that purpoſe, or being ſpread and faſtened up to a Wall, their *Scarlet Flowers* make a pretty ſhew, for they have more or leſs Bloſſoms growing on them for ſeveral Months.

Lupines, all the ſorts of them, are every year raiſed from the ſeed, being ſet in good mould in *March* or *April*, according as the ſeaſon happeneth to fall out, for which your own reaſon may beſt inſtruct you.

Candy Tufts, Flower in or near the month of *July*, and are raiſed every year from the Seed, being ſowed in *April*.

Apples of Love are planted, not for any Flower they bear, but for the

the rarity of them, they are raiſed of Seed, which ought to be ſowed in rank and fine earth in *April*, and being careſully watred afterwards the fruit will be ripe about *September*.

Stramonium or *Thorn apples*, are every year raiſed from Seed, either by the ſame which falleth from the Fruit when they are full ripe, in the ſame place where they grew, or elſe the Seed may be gathered when it is black, and full ripe, and kept until *March* or *April*, and then ſowed in good and rank Earth in the Sun; but the beſt time in my opinion is to ſow it in *September* or *October*, and then it will yield good Seed the Summer following, this Plant is made much uſe of in Chyrurgerie.

Nigella, or *Fennel-Flower*, doth commonly bole or begin to Flower and Seed in *June* or *July*, and they

are

are raiſed from Seed being ſown in *March* or *April*; but I have ſeen them grow again by the Seed that hath fallen from them in the ſame place.

Herb-mallen, all the kinds thereof do flower in *May* or *June*, and they are for the moſt part raiſed by Seed: being ſowed at the time as other Seeds are; they uſually bring forth Flowers the ſecond year, yet the Roots of ſome of them continue two or three years, or more.

Indian-Creſſes, or yellow *Larksheels*, flouriſh much in *July*, and are flowring more or leſs from that time until cold mornings come to nip them, they are raiſed of Seeds which muſt be ſown in very good mould in *April*; and it is neceſſary to be very cautious of having good ripe Seed, for that is a main property in raiſing any ſort of Plant or Flower, for if the ſeed be not good,

you

you may very well fail of your expectation.

Larks-heels, or *Larks-ſpurs*, do flower about the end of *June*, *July* or *Auguſt*, and they are raiſed of Seeds, which may be ſown as other Seeds in *March*, or in the beginning of *April*: but the Seed that falleth from them will come up in the ſame place the next Spring; or if you pleaſe you may ſow ſome of the Seed as ſoon as it is ripe, defending it a little from the Froſts in Winter, and then they will be forwardly, and bring forth good ſeed the *Autumn* following.

Corn-flower, or *Blew-bottles*, there is of theſe Flowers many different colours, the moſt of which flower in *June* or *July*, the reſt in *Auguſt*, they are raiſed from Seed, being ſowed about *September*, and it will be ripe to gather again, towards the latter end of *Auguſt* the next year.

Fox-

Fox-Gloves, the moſt part of them flower in *June* and *July*, the reſt in *Auguſt*; they are raiſed of Seed, which ought to be ſown in good fine earth in *April*, and then in *September*, they may be removed and ſet in more handſom order; they flower not until the ſecond year.

Wild and *Toad-flax*, of all ſorts, flower in *July* and *Auguſt*, and the Seed is ripe about *September*, and it muſt quickly after that time be ſowed again in ſuch ground, and in ſuch a manner as other Seeds are.

Snap-dragons, flower in *May*, *June*, and *July*, and are raiſed from Seeds being ſowed in good & fine Earth as other Seeds are, they bear Flowers the ſecond year, and the Seed is uſually ripe in *Auguſt*; they may alſo be raiſed by ſetting th ſlips in *May* or *June*.

Colombines,

Columbines, Flower about the latter end of *May*, and are commonly raised by sowing the Seed in good and fine Earth in *April*, which in two years space will bring forth Flowers, and then the best may be chosen, and removed into places convenient, where they may stand three or four year, and in the *interim* you ought to provide more to supply their room, casting the old away as little worth.

Double-holliocks, or *Garden-mallows*, Flower in *August* and *September*, and they are most commonly raised by Seed, which may be sown in *April*, and then they will bear Flowers the second year, which in *October* the best may be made choyce of, and removed into the Flower-Garden, where they may stand some considerable time, for they last many years.

Double

Double Poppies, Flower for the moſt part in *June*, and are raiſed from the Seed, from which it beareth great ſtore incloſed in a head wch may be gatherd when full ripe, and the Seeds ſown as other Seeds are quickly after; or elſe it may be ſowed in *March* or *April* following; but it will grow again for ſeveral years together by the ſame Seed that falleth down in the place where they grew, for they are very apt to proſper.

There may beſides theſe many other Flowers be raiſed from the Seed, the moſt part of which are of longer than a year, or two years continuance, as;

Anemones,

Anemones,
Asphodels,
Auricula's,
Bears-ears,
Bell-flowers.
Bulbous-Violets,
Cardinals flower,
Carnations,
Ciſtis,
Couſlips,
Crocuſſes,
Crown-Imperials,
Cyclamen,
Daffodils,
Daſies, ſome few,
Flower-de-luces,
Flowers of Briſtol,
Flowers of the Sun,
Fraxinella's,
Fritillaries,
Gilliflowers.
Helebores,
Hepatica,
Honeyſuckles,
Jacinths,
Lady-Smocks,
Liver-wort,
Lychnis Calcedonica,
Meddow-Saffron,
Meddow-Sweet,
Mizerious,
Moly,
Narciſſus,
Night ſhade,
Oxlips,
Paonies,
Pinks,
Primeroſes,
Roſemary of Spaniſh-Saffron, (ſeed,
Sow-bread.
Spaniſh-broom,
Star-flowers,
Strawberry-tree,
Sun-flowers,
Sweet-Williams,
Sweet-Johns,
Tree Night ſhade,
Tulips,
Winter Cherries, &c.

All

ALl theſe Flowers or Plants, may poſſibly be raiſed from Seed, but becauſe the moſt part of them are more properly and better raiſed, either from off-ſets, Layers, Slips, Cuttings, *&c.* we will in treating theteof, mention them particularly, as they are beſt raiſed and increaſed.

Anemones, or *Emanies*, as ſome call them, Flower in *March*, *April*, and *May*, accordingly as the ſeaſon of the year happeneth to be more hot or cold, and as the Roots were ſooner or later ſet; the choyceſt of theſe *Anemones* muſt be ſet in very good ſifted mould in ſome place that is not too much in the Sun, in the month of *September*; all thoſe which have broad leaves may be ſet three Fingers deep.

Anemones,

Anemones with narrow leaves, flower about the ſame time as the other do, *i. e.* in *March*, *April*, or *May*, they muſt be planted in very good Earth as the former were in the month *Octob.* which is a month latter than the other; and if you deſire to have ſome Flower very late, then keep of the worſer ſort out of the ground until *Februa y*, and then plant them in ſome good Earth in a ſhady place: ſome do put Willow Earth to each Root, the Root having been ſteeped ſome time before in warm water.

If the *Anemones* of all ſorts like their Ground and proſper well; that is, having good Flowers, and large Stalks, they may then ſtand the longer e're they be taken up, as till *June* or *July*; but if they ſeem but weakly Plants take them up ſooner; however, when the leaves become yellow and withered, it

is

is time to take them up, in which operation great care must be taken that you break them not, for if you do, they prosper not so well when they are set again.

They may be kept in Sand a months time after they are taken up, and then put them in Papers, writing the names thereon, and so keep them in a dry and cool place until you set them again, great variety of these Flowers are raised from Seed: which Seed ought to be chosen from the best and strongest Flowers, which is in or near unto *May*; this Seed must be gathered still as the Down riseth, or else it is lost by the wind, it may be separated from the Down by rubbing it in dry Sand; this Seed may be sowed from the middle to the latter end of *August*, in rich and very fine Earth very thick, either in Beds or in Boxes half a Finger

depth,

depth, and when they appear above ground, you may then ſift a little more light Earth on them, watering them a little at the firſt ſowing; and in winter to defend them from the cold, you muſt cover them with Straw Mats, *&c.* born hollow that it touch them not, and in *Auguſt* following they may be taken up and planted again in order, where they may remain until they Flower, which will be in three or four years at the furtheſt, and then you may diſpoſe them in your Gardens as you ſee good.

Aſpodils, the moſt part of them Flower in *May* and *June*, they are increaſed by taking them up once in two or three years, and parting the Root when the Stalk is dry, and then quickly planting them orderly again.

Lilly-Aſpodils, and *Spider-worts*, Flower in *May* and *June*, they are

increaſed

increaſed by taking them up once in two or three years, and parting the Roots; they will grow in any indifferent ground: *Auguſt* is the beſt time to tranſplant them.

Auricula's, or *Bears-ears*, flower in *April* or *May*, and it may poſſible ſo fall that ſome of them may flower again about *Auguſt*, they muſt be planted in rich Soil: they are increaſed by taking them up towards the latter end of *Auguſt*, and parting the Roots, planting them preſently again in very good & fine ſifted Earth, or Earth of Willow, in a place that is ſomewhat ſhaded and at a pretty good diſtance from each other, that they have room to ſpread; once in two years they may be taken up, that ſo the Ground where they grew may be amended; varietie of theſe Flowers are raiſed from Seed with much trouble.

Bear Ears,

Bears-Ears, see *Auricula*

Bell Flower or *Sateririous*, Flower about the middle of *May*, many of them grow wild, and may be digged up and planted in Gardens in *Iune* or *Iuly*, in a shady and barren place (not in fat Earth) watering them a little; they are increased by parting the Roots; or by the seed sowed soon after it is ripe.

Bulbous Violets flower from *February* until *May*, being increased by of-sets, and may be taken up and kept until *August* or *September* before you set them again.

Cardinals-flower is but a tender plant, they flower from the beginning of *Iune* till *August*, and may be increased by parting the roots about *September*, being set in very good earth, and carefully defended

the nipping cold of the Winter, or elſe it will not indure long with us.

Carnations or *Gilliflowers*, red and white, ſcarlet and white, purple and white, of each of theſe there is many and great varieties, they flower in *July* and *Auguſt*, and are increaſed by layers, or raiſed from ſeed, it being preſerved from the ſtrongeſt of them, and carefully looked unto in Autumn, or elſe it will be loſt with the wind.

In the moneth of *April* theſe ſeeds may be ſowen very thin after rain, on a Bed of good freſh Earth; and if the time prove dry afterwards, then water them a little, and when they are pretty well grown up, chuſe a wet time if you can to remove them, and ſo plant them again in rows where they may ſtand in the Eaſt Sun; and it may be the next year they may bear Flowers, and then you will perceiv

ceive which are double to be esteemed, and which are single to be rejected and cast away. And if you place them in pots, then fresh Earth is to be chosen; and observe as well in watering these, as most other Flowers or Plants that require it, to water them in the morning until the latter end of *April*, or thereabouts, whilst the weather is indifferently cool, and afterwards when the weather is hot, it is best to water them in the Evening; and if you suspect that your pots receive too much wet by rain, then lay them down upon one side to prevent it.

Cistus, they Flower in *June* or *July*, and are raised from seed being sowed in very good rich Earth, towards the latter end of *Feb.* or they are increased by new Plants taken from the old Tree, and planted in good Earth, and carefully looked

unto; the ſeed is uſually ready to be gathered in *Auguſt*, or beginning of *September*, which muſt be diligently looked to or elſe is apt to be all loſt.

Cowſlips and *Oxlips*, flower from *March* until *May*, and ſome of them continue long in Flower, and they are increaſed by parting the Roots as Primroſes are, yet they may alſo be raiſed by ſeed, if that which be good be choſen and ſowed in very good Earth in *September*; then the effects thereof may be ſeen the Spring following.

Crocuſſes, of which there is many ſorts; thoſe of the Spring flower in *February* and *March*, and are increaſed rather by the Root then by ſeed; they are very apt to grow although it be but ordinary ground, and they may be taken up when the leaves are withered and kept dry until *October*, and then planted again.

Cro

Crocusses Autumnal, or *Crocusses* that flower in *September* or *October*, are most properly increased by the Roots which are very apt to grow and increase, and when the Fibres are withered they may then be taken up and kept dry until about *August*, and then planted again. And if they stand more then one year they increase very much the more.

These Flowers may be raised of seed if it be chosen ripe and good, and sowed in very fine Earth, and once in two years removed in or about *July*, and set in good order, provided the ground be very right and good, so that they may there remain until they bear Flowers.

Crown Imperial, flowereth in *March* or *April*, and are increased by the off-sets, that you may have from the greater Roots being taken

up

up in *June*, when the ſtalks are dry, and planted again in *Auguſt*.

Cyclamen or *Sow bread* (the Herb ſo called) that which is called the ſpring *Cyclamen* flowereth in *April* or *May*, the Summer ſoyl: *Cyclamen* flowereth in *June* or *July*, and the Autumn *Cyclamen* flowereth in *Auguſt* and *September*; They are not often moved, but the beſt time to tranſplant them is in *June* and *July*; they are raiſed by ſowing the ſeeds ſoon after they are ripe, in light and good Earth, covering them from the Froſt the firſt Winter, and when they are two years old they may be tranſplanted.

There is ſeveral ſorts of *Daffodils*; thoſe that bear only one Flower ought to be taken up every other year in *June* or *July*, keeping only the principal Roots dry until *September*, and then ſet them again, they

they flower in *March* and *April*.

Rush-Daffodils flower in *April*

Bastard Daffodils flower in *March*, and if any will sow the seed of *Daffodils* let them sow it in *September*, and let it remain three or four years, and then in *June* take up the young Plants and plant them presently in rows in good Earth.

The seed of the *Sea Daffodils* being sown may stand ten years unremoved.

Daffodils that have several Flowers on one Stalk, do flower in *April* and *May*, and are for the most part increased by off-sets, nor are they to be often taken up because they endure well the cold.

Dasies flower in *April*, and are increased by parting the Root, and setting them abroad where they may not be too much in the Sun either Spring or Fall; and being

watred a little they ſeldom fail growing.

Flower-de-luces flower one kind or other of them from *April* until *July*, before they have all done, and as ſoon as the leaves are dryed down they may be taken up and kept dry until *Auguſt* or at the furtheſt *September*, and then order them in all reſpects as Tulips are, but there is ſome of theſe which may remain in the ground without removing ſeveral years, they may alſo be raiſed by the ſeed.

Flag-flower-deluces, flower in and near the moneth of *May*, and may remain ſeveral years in the ground, but the beſt time to tranſplant them is in or neer *September*, and are increaſed by parting the Roots.

Dwarf flower-deluces, do commonly Flower in *April*, *May* or *June*, accordingly as the ſeaſon, ground,

ground, and place where they are planted happeneth to be, (which alſo cauſeth much difference in the late or early flowering of other Flowers) they increaſe by parting the Roots, and they will grow almoſt in any ground, and may be removed and planted in *September*.

Flower of *Briſtol*, *Champion* or *Non-ſuch*, do flower from *Iune* or *Iuly*, and ſo they remain flowering more or leſs of them until *September*, the *Champions* are increaſed by taking ſlips from the old Root, and planting them in *Auguſt* or *September*, which you muſt do every year, *Non-ſuch* are increaſed by taking the young Plants which come up in *March* from the old Root, and planting them in ground that is not too hot or rank.

Flowers of the *Sun*, do commonly flower about *Auguſt* or *September*; and are yearly raiſed of

ſeed ſown in good rank mould where they may have the benefit of the Sun in *April*, and the ſeed is ripe in Autumn; this ſhould have been mentioned before but that it was forgotten.

Fraxinella's flower in *June* and *July*, and is increaſed by taking of new Plants from the old Roots in *March*, which will indure long without moving; the ſeed is ripe in *Auguſt*, and muſt be very diligently and timely looked for, or elſe it will be loſt, theſe may alſo be raiſed from the ſeed ſown in *February* in very good Earth.

Fritillaries, Flower from the latter end of *March* until *May*, and are increaſed by the Root which muſt be taken up in *July* and planted again in *Auguſt*, they are alſo raiſed from ſeed.

Gilliflowers, either *Wall-flowers* or Winter *Gilliflowers* do flower in *March*

March, *April* and *May*, and they are increaſed by ſlips being ſet in *March*, on a Bank under ſome South wall to defend them from cold in Winter.

Stock-Gilliflowers do uſually Flower in *April*, and ſome of them continue part of the Summer; they are for the moſt part raiſed from ſeed, it being ſowed in *April* which is the beſt time, it muſt be ſowed on a Bed of good and fine Earth very thin, and when they are grown up a Fingers length or more, then in the moſt rainy time you can meet with remove them, and preſently plant them again on the ſame Bed or of ſome other at a reaſonable diſtance; and when they have remained ſo planted a while longer, then take them up the ſecond time, and plant them orderly abroad, ſo that they may be well rooted before cold weather

ther that they may the better indure the Winter, there are sometimes double ones happen of those which are sowed: but the most part of them which are double are raised from slips taken from old Plants which are double, which must be shaded and watred for a time after they are planted.

Queens Gilliflowers or *close-Sitences*, as some call them, are in flower in *May*, *Iune* and *Iuly*; they are raised from the slips or branches thereof, they ought to be set in places that are somewhat shady, and must be watred after they are planted, they are also raised from seed.

Helebores, the black flowereth at *Christmas*, all others for the most part flower in *May* and *Iune*, they are raised from seed, and indure long in the ground without removing; and most of them are easily made to grow. *Hepa-*

Hepatica or *Liver-worts* flower in *March*, they are increaſed by parting the Roots, or by ſowing the ſeed in Willow-earth, and after planting them forth in good and rank ground.

Honey-Suckles, (the Herb ſo called) flowereth in *May* and *Iune*, and is raiſed from the ſeed, being ſowed in any indifferent ground in *February* or *March*, &c.

Iacinths, flower from *April* until *Auguſt* if we conſider all the kinds, and are increaſed by off-ſets, being taken up and replanted in *Auguſt*; they ought not to be kept long above ground.

Lady Smocks double, flower in *April* for the moſt part, and are increaſed by parting the Roots either early in the Spring or elſe in Autumn, and planting them in ground that is naturally not over dry.

Liver-

Liver-wort, ſee *Hepatica*.

Lychnis Calcedonica, ſee Flowers of *Briſtol*.

Meddow Saffron, flowereth in *September* and *October*; they are increaſed by the Root being apt to grow, and muſt be taken up when the leaves are dry; and ſo kept forth of the ground dry until the latter end of *Auguſt* or *September*, and being then planted or ſet they quickly flower.

Meddow ſweet, one ſort thereof may very fitly be here mentioned for the pretty Flower and Button it beareth: it is in its prime in *May* and *Iune*, it may be raiſed of ſeed ſown in Autumn, in good Earth not too full of Dung but pretty moiſt, and then the roots will indure ſome years.

Mize-

Mizerions, ſome or other of them flower from *Ianuary* unto *April*, they are increaſed by ſeed, or ſowing the Berries in *July*, in good Earth, and the ſecond Spring they will come up, and in a year or two after they may be removed and placed elſewhere as is found moſt convenient.

Molys, the moſt part of them Flower in *May* and *Iune*, they are increaſed by the Roots, which may be taken up when the Stalks are dry; and the principal Roots only planted again, but they need not be removed often: it may alſo be raiſed of ſeed.

Narriſſes, ſee *Daffodils*.

Night-ſhade, Flowereth towards the latter end of *May* or in the beginning of *Iune*, and is increaſed by Layers, or elſe by ſowing the ſeeds

ſeeds in a Box of very good Earth in *March*, ſo that they muſt be houſed in Winter.

Oxlips, ſee *Couſlips*.

Paones Flower in *May*, they are increaſed by taking them up in *October* or *September*, and parting the Root and planting them again, they will grow in ordinary ground, and will indure ſeven years or more without removing: they may be raiſed from ſeed, but it is very long before they come to Flower.

Pinks Flower in *Iune*, and are increaſed by parting the Roots and Branches, or by ſowing the ſeed; at the time, and after the ſame manner as other ſeeds are ſown.

Primroſes both yellow and red, which are moſt of all eſtemed and planted in Gardens, do Flower in or near the moneth of *April*, and ſome

ſome of them continue flowering all the year, they are increaſed by parting the Roots about *October* or *November*.

Roſemaries, the ſeveral ſorts Flower in *May*, and are increaſed by ſlips, which may be ſet in *March* or *Auguſt*, and I ſuppoſe it may be raiſed from ſeed brought from beyond Sea, for I remember that *Roſemary* ſeed brought from *Spain*, into the *Weſt-Indies*, did proſper very well.

Saffron flowers, ſee *Crocus*, but baſtard *Saffron* is yearly raiſed from ſeed, which ſeed may be had at the Flowriſts in *London*.

Sow bread, *ſee Cyclamen*.

Spaniſh-Broom, flowereth in *May*, and is increaſed by Suckers or Layers, or elſe it may be raiſed by ſowing the ſeed aſſoon as it is ripe,

and

and it will indure being ſet againſt a South-wall many years.

Star-flowers, do moſt commonly Flower in ſeveral moneths, according to their kinds: as in *April*, *May*, *Iune*, and ſome in *Auguſt*, and are increaſed by the Roots, and are taken up when the Roots are indifferently dry, and may be planted again in *September*.

Strawberry-Tree, the Flowers of this Tree are not ſo beautiful as the Berries, which are ripe about *October* or *November*, and therefore is then in its greateſt Splendour, it may be raiſed from ſeed, or elſe by Layers, which having once taken Root by a South-wall, will indure ſome years very well.

Sun-flowers grow very tall, and do for the moſt part Flower in *September*, and are yearly raiſed from ſeed, ſown or ſet in *March* or *April* under a warm Wall.

Sweet-

Sweet-Iohns Flower moſt of them in or near *Iune*, and are increaſed by planting the ſlips abroad, in ſome moiſt time in the Spring, and then they will take Root and abide the Winter: there may be variety raiſed from the ſeed.

Sweet Williams and *London-pride* Flower at the ſame time, and are ordered as *Sweet-Iohns* are.

Tre-night ſhade, ſee *Night-ſhade*.

Tulips, of which in general there is three ſorts, *viz. Præcoces*, *Medias*, *Serotinas*, early, middle and late flowering *Tulips*.

1. *Præcoces*, firſt of all Flower in *March* & *April*, and are increaſed from the Roots, by off-ſets they are to be taken up about the latter end of *Iune*, and ſo kept dry until *September* or *October*, and then ſet orderly again.

2. *Me-*

2. *Medias* do Flower in *April* and *May*, and are increaſed by off-ſets, and may be taken up about the beginning of *July*, and kept dry until the middle or latter end of *September*, and then planted a-again.

Serotinas flower in *May* and ſometimes in *June*, and are alſo increaſed by off-ſets, and they muſt be taken and kept dry until *September* or *October*, and then ordered and planted in all reſpects as the former.

In taking them up, if the ground be ſo ſtiff as to uſe a Trowel, you muſt have a care of ſpoiling them, but if the mould be ſo light and hollow that you can take them up with only your fingers, there is no danger.

And as you take them up, lay them on papers whereon the name of each ſort is written; the Earth being

being taken clean off them, then lay them on a broad Floor to dry, and when they are dry take off the off-ſets, which may be put into a Box or paper-Bag, with the name of each ſort written on them; and in *Auguſt* plant all theſe off-ſets.

All the other beſt Roots may be wrapped in dry papers and put in a Box, or Boxes until you plant them in *September*, or rather if the ground be hot in *October*, but in the interim you muſt look to them that they corrupt not by moiſture, for if they do they will then become ſoft as you may feel, and then they are little worth.

When you plant them again let them be ſet in ſifted Earth; in handſome Beds every ſort by themſelves in rows, noting every row or bed of every ſort, with figures on a piece of Lead, referring to ſuch a place in your Book, or elſe

note

note them by papers only that thereby you may know every kind, and how to diſpoſe them when they are taken up again.

The moſt ordinary ſort of theſe Flowers, if the Earth be good may remain two years in the ground if you pleaſe, before you take them up.

It is a good way for thoſe that have choice *Tulips* to arch the Beds over with Sticks or Coopers Hoops, when they are budded and almoſt ready to Flower, that ſo they may be covered in the night to defend them from Froſt, Hail, great Rains and high Winds, and alſo from extream heat, eſpecially when they are fully blown, for then a little Sun is enough for them; and ſo ordered they laſt in Splendour the longer,

When the leaves are faln, break off the Heads, unleſs it be

be of thoſe you intend to reſerve for ſeed.

Some increaſe *Tulips* by ſowing the ſeed, by the which there ſometimes happeneth many new varieties: but ſee that your ſeed be very good and full ripe; The ſeed may be gathered about the middle or latter end of *July*, and after they are gathered you may let them remain hanged up in the boles until the latter end of *September* or *October*, and then ſow it in very good Earth: the ordinary ſort in Beds not very thick or very deep; but the beſt way to ſow the choiceeſt ſeed is it Boxes, and in the beſt ſifted Earth you can get, the time is in *March* or *April* that they will begin to appear, and then about *June* when they are two years old you may take them up and ſet them again, preſently in rows, but it will be ſix or ſeven years before they

they come to be ſtrong and bear Flowers well.

Obſerve to plant your off-ſets firſt into the leaneſt of your ground, and then afterwards remove them into better, and ſo are they more apt to proſper well.

Winter Cherries may be raiſed from ſeed, being ſowed in its moſt natural time, that is, when the ſeed is full ripe, which is obſerved the beſt time to ſow or ſet all ſuch ſeed that will indure the Winter, and indeed ſome ſeeds falling to the ground of their own accord grow again, whereas being kept until Spring with all the induſtry that can be uſed will not grow.

Now all theſe laſt mentioned Flowers or Plants may poſſibly be raiſed from ſeed, but we have particularly ſet down how each of them are beſt increaſed, either by ſeeds, off-ſets, ſlips, *&c.* Ma-

Many ſeeds muſt be gathered a little before they are full ripe, which may be kept in the Boles or Heads wherein they grew, and laid a little afterwards in the Sun they will come to a ſufficient maturity, which ſhould they be let grow until they are full ripe in the open Air, you run a great danger of looſing all by wind and weather.

Of ſome Flowers, Flower bearing Trees and Shrubs, as are raiſed and increaſed from Layers, neceſſary for a Flower-Garden, as,

Carnations of all ſorts.
Gilliflowers.
Hypericum frutex.
Jaſmines.
Pinks,
Roſes,
Shrub night-ſhade.
Shrub mallows.
Shrub Spiræa.
Spiræa frutex.
Virginian bower.
Woody & Johnswort
Woodbines, &c.

OF ſuch which are not before treated of I will mention as followeth in order.

Hypericum frutex or *Woody St. Johnswort*, flowereth in *April*, and is increaſed by Layers.

Jaſmies Flower in *July* and *Auguſt*, and are increaſed by Layers.

Roſes or *Roſe-Trees* all the many ſorts of them flower in *Iune* and *Iuly*, and are increaſed by Layers; they ought to be cut with the Sheers after they have done bearing; theſe may alſo be increaſed by Suckers or Inoculation.

Shrub night-ſhade, flowereth in *May* or *Iune*, and is increaſed by Layers.

Shrub-mallows, Flower for the moſt part in *Auguſt* or *September*, and are increaſed from Layers.

Shrub Spiræa flowereth in *Auguſt*, and is alſo increaſed by Layers;

ers; *Spiræa frutex* is the ſame.

Virgins bower, flowereth in *July* and *Auguſt*, and is increaſed by Layers; they are very fit to cover Harbours.

Woodbine, that which is double flowereth in *May*, and are eaſily increaſed by Layers, being very apt to take Root, theſe are fit to cover Harbours, and to be planted by Summer-houſes, or by Garden-houſes, *&c.*

Woodbine which is of a more reddiſh colour flowereth in *Iune* or *July*, and is eaſily increaſed by Layers, and is fit for ſuch uſes as other *Woodbines* are.

Of ſuch Flowers as are raiſed, and increaſed by off-ſets.

Aconitum,
Animones,
Aſphodels,
Auriculas, or Bears-Ears.
Bulbous Violets,
Campanila,
Cornflag,
Crocuſſes,
Crown imperial,
Daffodils,
Flower-de-luces,
Fritillares,
Gentian,
Gentianella's,
Jacinths,
Lillies,
Lilly-Aſpodils,
Mortagous,
Medias,
Meddow-Saffron,
Moly,
Oxlips,
Peonies,
Perſian Lillies
Primroſes,
Ranunculuſſes,
Star-flower.
Spider-wort,
Tulips of all ſorts,
Wolf-bane.

SO many of theſe Flowers as have not been ſpoken of before, are mentioned next following.

Aconitum or *Woolfbone* Flower in *April*, and they are quickly afterwards

terwards under ground again, they are increaſed by off ſets, which are very apt to grow, and may be taken up and kept out of the ground until about *Auguſt* or *September*.

Corn-flags, they Flower in *June* or *July*; they are increaſed by off-ſets, and muſt be taken up as ſoon as the Stalks are withered and dry, and kept out of the ground until *Auguſt* or *September*, and then you may plant ſeveral of the Roots together, which are of the beſt of them, and the reſt rejected as little worth.

Lillies Flower in *Iune*, and are eaſily increaſed by off-ſets, being parted ſoon after the Stalks are dry; nor need theſe Roots be often removed, for they will indure in the ground many years.

Mortagons if we conſider all the kinds, they Flower from *May* until *Auguſt*, and are increaſed by

off-sets, being taken from the principal Root when the Stalks are withered; neither need they to be often removed.

Persian-Lillies, Flower in *April* or in *May* at the furthest, and are increased by off-sets; being taken up and parted about *Midsummer* when the Stalks are dry, and then planted again in *August*.

Ranunculuses or *Crowsfoot*, do Flower most commonly in *April* or *May*, and continue long in Flower; and are increased by parting the Roots about *Mid Summer*, when the Stalks are dry, that you may take them up; and afterwards dry the Roots, and keep them in Boxes until *December* or *January*, and then plant them again in good rank sandy Earth, parting the Root for increase, and setting them a finger length in depth in the ground, and when

they

they are almoſt ready to Flower, then water them often, with Pond-water, or if Spring water; then let it be ſuch as hath ſtood in the Sun or Air, for two or three days, and the ſame may be obſerved for other Flowers: there are ſome *Ranunculuſes* that are hardy Flowers, and increaſe by the Roots very faſt, neither need they be taken up in ſeveral years.

Woolfsbane, ſee *Aconitum*.

Of such Flowers or Plants as are increased by slips, cuttings and other wayes that have not been mentioned before, which may be put in the Flower-Garden.

Arbor-vitæ,
Bastard-Sena,
Bladder-nut,
Campions,
Dogs-teeth,
Gilder-rose,
Lavender,
Marjoram,
Mastich,
Non-such,
Pipe-tree,
Rosemary,
Pomgranate tree,
Sage,
Stone crop,
Southern-wood,
Sumach,
Syring, see Pipe tree,
Time,
Trefoil.

Arbor

Arbor vitæ, or *Tree of Life* ſo called, flowereth in *May*, and may be raiſed from ſeed or Layers,

Baſtard Sena, Flowereth in *May*, and it may be raiſed from cuttings, ſeeds, ſuckers, &c.

Bladder-nut, this Tree or Buſh beareth ſweet whitiſh Flowers, and may be increaſed from Suckers.

Campions, Flower in *June*, and more or leſs continue Flowering until *September*, they are increaſed by ſlips, which may be taken off in *Auguſt* or *September*, and planted ſo that they may receive ſome Root before the ſeverity of Winter come upon them.

Dogs-Teeth, (the Flowers ſo called) do Flower in *March* or *April*, they are raiſed from ſeed which is brought over every year

from beyond Sea, which ſeed may be had in *London*, of ſeveral that make a Trade thereof, they may be planted in only good Earth, not too full of Dung in or near *Auguſt*.

Gilder Roſe, Flowereth in *May*, and is moſt commonly increaſed by Suckers.

Lavender, the Tops of which is very ſweet, and for that reaſon is often planted in Flower Gardens, and is raiſed from ſlips, which may be planted in the latter end of *March*, if the time be ſeaſonable, and the Spring forwardly, or elſe in *April* is time enough.

Marjerom gentle, or Winter *Marjerom*, is of a ſweet and pleaſant ſcent, and may be increaſed either from the ſlips or cuttings.

Maſtick,

Maſtick, (the Herb I mean) is of a very pleaſant ſcent, and may be increaſed by taking ſlips or branches.

Non-ſuch, moſt or all of them Flower in *July*, they are increaſed by taking young Plants in *March* from the old Roots, ſee before.

Pipe tree, flowereth from *May* until *September*, it is a nice Plant and not to be dealt with by any but the curious Artiſt.

Pomgranate-tree, flowereth in *Auguſt* or *September*, it is raiſed from Layers or Suckers; and being planted in good ground under a warm South-wall, and a little defended from Froſt in Winter till it become pretty hardy, it may then grow a tall Tree.

Roſemary, all the ſorts flower in *May*, and it may be increaſed by ſetting the ſlips in the beginning of the Spring, or in the beginning of Autumn.

Sage

Sage, thoſe ſorts which are ſweet, or ſtripped, are uſually planted in Flower Gardens, they are increaſed by ſetting the ſlips in *April*.

Stone crop (the Tree ſo called) Flowereth in *Auguſt*, and may be increaſed by Layers or cuttings ſet in *March*.

Southernwood, Flowereth in *July*, and may be increaſed by ſetting the ſlips in a Pot, or Boxes, in *March*, ſo that they may be houſed in Winter.

Sumach is raiſed either from the ſeed being ripe and good, or elſe by parting the Root.

Syring, ſee *Pipe tree*.

Time, is raiſed and increaſed by ſetting the ſlips or branches in *April*, being then moſt apt to take Root.

Trefoile,

Trefoile that which is called *Bean Trefoile* Flowereth in *May*, and may be increaſed either by Layers or Cuttings.

Trefoile, the Tree *Trefoile* I mean Flowereth in *May*, and may beſt of all be raiſed by ſetting the ſlips in Boxes, or Pots in *Iune*, whereby they may be kept from the violence of the Winter.

The Flowers which were before mentioned are here ſet down in every moneth wherein they Flower, and are uſually in moſt ſplendour, according to the courſe of nature in this our Climate, yet I deny not but the nature of the ground, ſeaſon, time of planting, art uſed in ſhading, or more expoſing them to the Sun, *&c.* may cauſe ſome variation in their Flowering ſooner or later.

In

In ſo many Moneths as you here find any one Flower mentioned, in thoſe Moneths are they for the moſt part in a flouriſhing ſtate.

January.

Black Hellebores,
Mizerions,
Red Primroſes.

February.

Bulbous violets,
Crocuſſes, of the Spring,
Mizerions.
Primroſes,

March.

Anemones or Emanies,
Bulbous violets,
Conſlips,

Couſlips,
Crocuſſes, of the ſpring,
Crown Imperial,
Daffodils,
Dogs teeth,
Fritillaries.
Gilliflowers,
Hepatica or Liverworts,
Mizerions,
Oxlips,
Primroſes.
Wall flowers.

April.

Aconitum or Woolfs-bane,
Anemones or Emanies,
Auricula's or Bears-ears,
Bulbous violets,
Couſlips,
Crown Imperial,
Clyclamen, of the ſpring,
Daffodils,
Daſies,
Dogs-teeth,
Dwarff flower-de-luces.

Flower-deluces,
Fritillaries,
Gilliflowers,
Hypericum frutex or wood St: Johns-wort.
Jacinths or Hyacinth,
Lady-smocks,
Mizerions,
Oxlips,
Perſian lillies,
Primroſes,
Ranunculuſes, or Crowsfoot
Star-flowers,
Stock-gilliflowers,
Tulips,
Wall flowers,

May,

Anemonds or Emanies,
Arbor-vitæ,
Auricula's or Bears-ears,
Baſtard Sena,
Bell-flowers, or Saterions,
Bulbous violets,

Colum-

Colombines,
Couſlips,
Cyclamen, of the ſpring,
Daffodils that have ſeveral flowers on a ſtalk.
Dwarff flower-deluces,
Emanies,
Flag Flower-deluces,
Flower deluces,
Fritillaries,
Gigder-roſes,
Gilliflowers,
Hearb-mullen,
Hellebore,
Honey-ſuckles,
Hyacinth,
Jacinths,
Lilly Aſpodils.
Molys,
Martagons,
Night-ſhade,
Oxlips,
Paonies,
Perſian-lillies,
Pipe Tree,
Primroſes,
Queen-gilliflowers,

Ranun-

Ranunculuſes or Crows-foot
Roſemaries,
Shrub Night-ſhade,
Snap-dragons,
Spaniſh broom,
Spiders wort,
Star flower,
Stock gilliflowers,
Tree Trefoile,
Tulips,
Wall flowers,
Woodbine,

June.

Aſpodils,
Campions,
Ciſtus,
Corn flag,
Corn-flower or blew bottles
Cyclamen,
Dwarff-flower-deluces,
Flower-deluces,
Flowers of Briſtol, Campions, or Nen-ſuch.

Frax-

Fraxinella's,
Foxgloves,
Hellebore,
Hearb-mullen,
Honey-ſuckles,
Hyarmiths,
Jacinths,
Larkſheels, or Larks ſpurs
Lillies Aſpodil,
London pride,
Lillies,
Mortagons,
Mo'ys,
Nigella or Fennel flower.
Nightſhade,
Pinks,
Primroſes,
Queens Gilliflowers,
Red Satten Flower, or French Honey-ſuckles.
Shrub nightſhade,
Snap Dragons,
Spider-worts,
Star flowers,
Sweet Johns,
Sweet Williams,
Tulips,
Wolbines,

July.

July,

Carnations or Gilliflowers,
Candy tufts,
Champions or Non-ſuch,
Ciſtus,
Corn flag,
Corn-flowers, or Blew-bottles,
Double Poppies,
Flower deluces.
Flowers of Briſtol, or Non Juch,
Fox-gloves,
Fraxinella's,
Hyacinths,
Jacinths,
Jaſmines,
Indian-creſſes, or yellow Larks-heels,
Marvile of Peru,
Martagons,
Non ſuch,
Pipe Tree,
Primroſes,
Queen Gilliflowers.
Red Satten-flower, or French Honey-ſuckles.

Roſes

Roſes,
Snap-dragons,
Virgins bower,
Wild and Toad flax,
Wood bine,

Auguſt,

Africanes, or French Marigolds,
Amaranthus or Flower-gentle,
Carnations or Gilliflowers,
Champians,
Corn flower, or blew bottles
Double Hollihocks or Garden Mallows,
Flowers of Briſtol,
Flowers of the Sun,
Fox gloves,
Holliocks,
Jacinths or Hyacinths,
Jaſmines,
Indian Creſſes, or yellow Larks-heel.
Martagons,
Marvile of Peru,
Non-ſuch,
Pipe Tree
Primroſes,
Skrub mallows, Shrub

Shrub Spirea or Spiræa frutex.
Virgins bower,
Wild and toad Elax.

September,

Africanes or French Marigolds,
Amaranthus, or Flower-gentle,
Bind-weed,
Campions,
Crocusses Autumnal,
Double Hollihocks, or Garden-mallows,
Flowers of Bristol, or Non-such.
Flowers of the Sun,
Indian Cresses, or yellow Larks heels,
Marvile of Peru,
Meddow Saffron,
Nersertions,
Pipe Tree,
Primroses red,
Shrub Mallows,
Sun Flowers,

October.

Crocuſſes Autumnal,
Marvile of Peru,
Meddow Saffron,
Red Primroſes,

November.

Black Hellebore,
Red Primroſes,

December,

Black Hellebore,
Primroſes red,

Many more rare and excellent Flowers might be added to the beautifying of this Garden, but the moſt part of them being more tender

tender then theſe even now mentioned, and much skill, care and trouble muſt be uſed in ordering the ſame in this colder Climate, which cannot be expected from ordinary Country people (for whom this was chiefly intended) it would therefore be of ſmall moment to treat of them, as alſo of many other ever-greens; but of theſe we may poſſibly have occaſion to ſpeak ſomething of hereafter, if opportunity permit.

THE GARDENERS DIALLING

SHEWING

How to draw a Diall on a Graſs-plot in the middle, or any other part of a Garden, or in a Plantation, or in any Field, or Down; as alſo in a Flower-Garden, it being drawn as any other Knot for ornament.

THis is performed after the ſame way as the drawing of a

Horizontal Diall on any other Plane: And therefore, those who desire to draw, or cut out a Diall on a Grass-plot in a Garden, or elsewhere; ought first to cut the grass very short if it be not so, then they must make the place even, either by raising the lower, or else by beating down the higher places in that piece of ground which is intended for that purpose, until it be found exactly plane, as a Plane ought to be for a Horizontal Diall, which you may try after this manner.

First take any board of a Foot broad or more, and five or six Foot long at the least, and make one side thereof streight, and then an inch or two from the streight side draw a line parallel thereto; about the middle of which line erect a perpendicular (that is, draw a line just cross the board) and

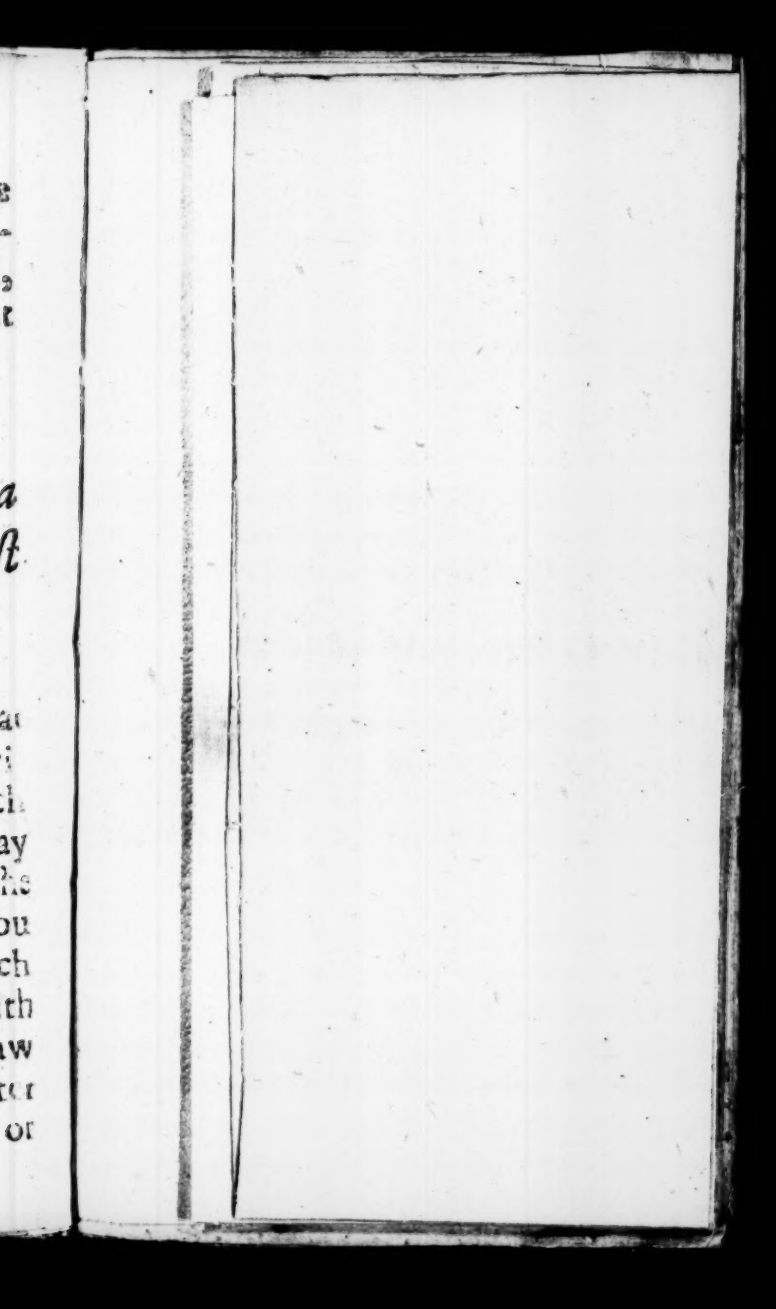
and at the middle or Centre cut a hole in the board to the edge of the parallel line for a Plummet to hang in, it being faſtned with a thread to the upper ſide of the board; then if your Plane ſeem to be level with the Horizon, you may try it by applying the ſtreight ſide of your board thereunto, and holding the perpendicular line upright, and a Thread and Plummet in your hand, or it may be faſtned on the upper ſide of the board ſo as the Plummet may have free play in the hole, and when the thread falleth on the perpendicular line, which way ſoever you turn the board it is then made even with the Horizon, and may be properly called a Horizontal Plane, as if it were either wood or one.

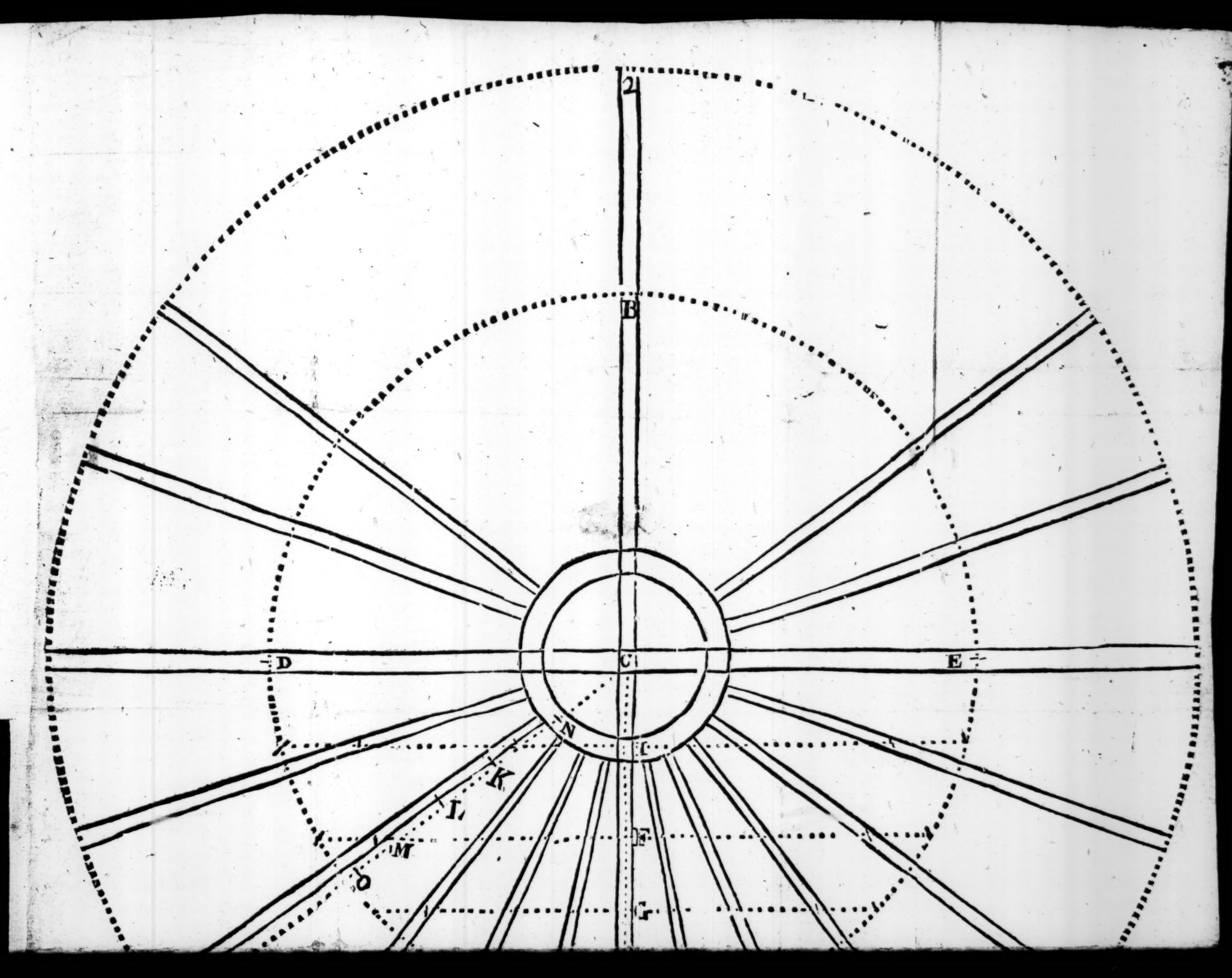
Or elſe you may try whether it be a Horizontal Plane by a Carpenters, Bricklayers, or Maſons level, if you have ſuch an Inſtrnment ready, or can eaſily procure one.

To draw a Diall on a Graſs-plot, it being firſt made Horizontal.

AN Horizontal Plane is that which is parallel to the Horizontal Circle of the Sphere; which being found as before, you may then chuſe your Center in the middle of the Plot, in which you may ſtick a nail or pinn, on which you may put a line, or thread with a nooſe to turn round, and draw a Circle whoſe Semidiamiter

or

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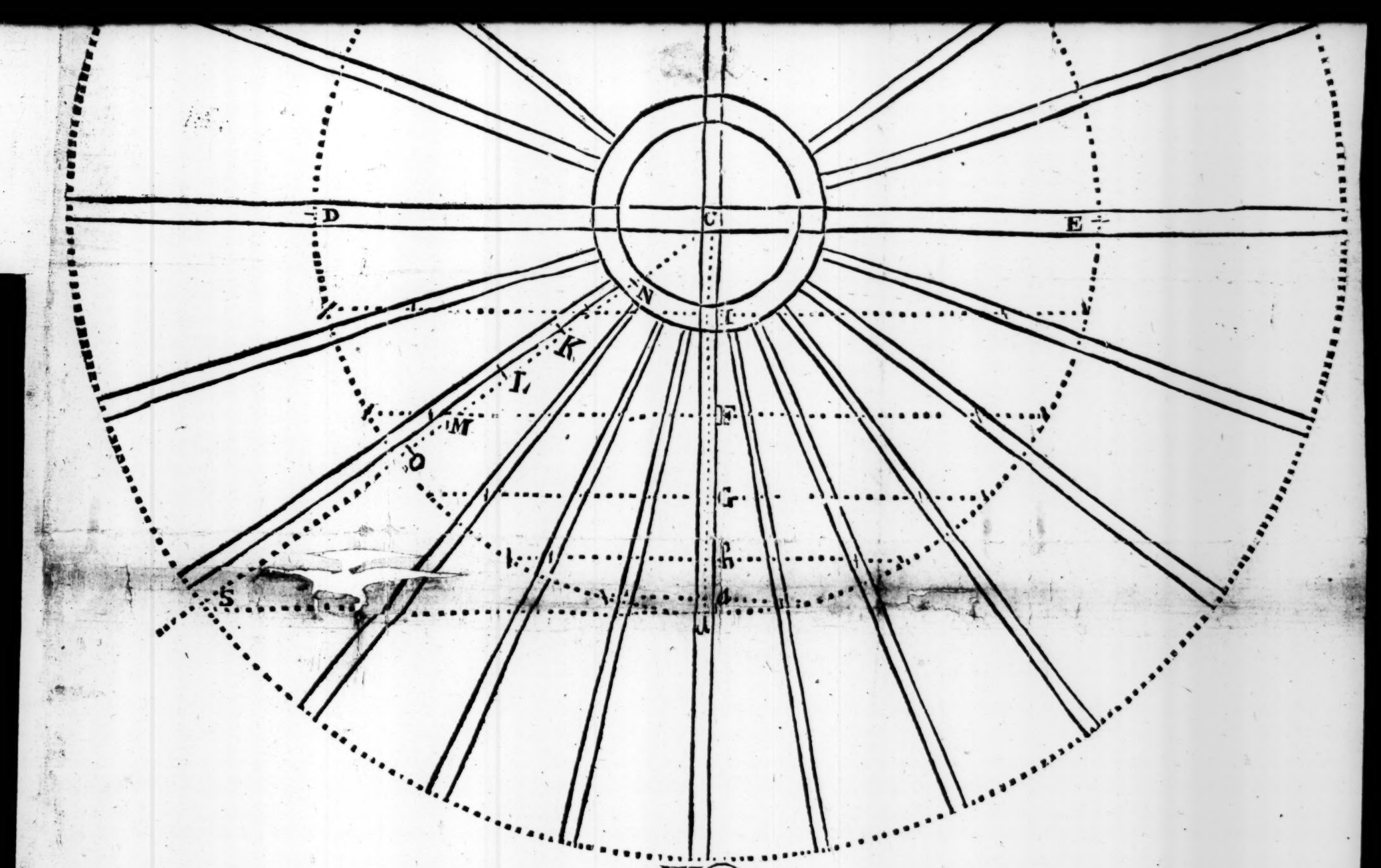


12

Figure 1. Place it between page 76 and 77.

or radius may be ſix or eight foot, or more or leſs as you pleaſe; but we will ſuppoſe it here to be ſix foot Semidiamiter, which is twelve foot Diamiter, whoſe Circumference is $37\frac{5}{7}$ which is drawn thus.

Firſt put a ſtring on the Centre or Pinn, and meaſure ſix foot thereof, whereat exactly hold your hand with a piece of Chalk or Whiting in your hand, ſo that the Green or Garden-plot being dry by turning round you may draw a Circle, which you may with a Knife or other Inſtrument, cut out as you pleaſe; that Circle being made, you may then draw another Circle about ſixteen or eighteen inches without it, between which two Circles (laſt of all) the Figures at the end of the hour-lines to ſhew the time of the day

day ought to be cut, if you will have your Diall drawn round.

Having thus done; draw your Meridian line, pointing right North and South; which you may do either by a needle that is well touch't, or elſe you may ſet up a rod perpendicular, (which may be done by holding a Thread and Plummet thereto) and where the Shaddow is when the Sun is full South, that is, when is is full twelve a Clock, which you may ſee by another Diall that is truly drawn, I ſay; where the ſhaddow toucheth at high noon, there draw the Meridian-line *A B* (as you may ſee Figure the firſt) through the Center *C* this line is full North and South, and ſerveth for the Meridian, the hour of twelve and the Subſtilar: then through the point or Centre *C* draw

draw the line *D E*, crossing the Meridian at right Angles, which may be done thus;

Set the point of your Compasses in the Circle, at the end of the Meridian-line, either North or South, and divide the Circumference *A D B E* into four equal parts, and draw the cross-line East and West *D E* which serveth for the Six a Clock line, both for morning and evening.

Next to find the height of the Stile or Cocks elevation, take the latitude of the place, which is here fifty two degrees and twenty minutes, and set it from *A* to *O* in the Quadrant *A D*, and draw the line *C O S*, then from *A* raise the perpendicular *A S* to cut the line *S C* at *S*, so shall the Triangle *A C S* be the exact pattern of your

Cock, and presents the Axle-tree of the world.

But to the unlearned (to whom I write) I will shew how they may get the height of the Stile, not regarding the line of Cords, because the Radius is in this work too large for most Rules, except you have one made purposely, which is not worth while, seeing it may be performed otherwise.

Take the Radius or Semi-diameter of your Circle, which is here six Foot with a string, (for I suppose you have no Compasses that will reach it, yet such may easily be had) and holding it at the North end of the Meridian, measure the length thereof in the Quadrant, or Arch-line towards *D*, which divide into six equal parts which are ninety Degrees,

and

and may be numbred, ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, ſixty, &c. which if you take five of thoſe parts it is fifty degrees, and then if you divide the next part, which is ſixty into ten parts, and take ſomething more then two of thoſe ſmall parts, you have then fifty two degrees and twenty minutes the exact height of your ſtile.

And thus if you deſire not to have your ſtile in one piece, all the whole breadth or height, you may have a Square or round piece of Iron or Wood which is ſtraight ſet upright in the Circle of the North end of the Meridian the juſt height of the ſtile, and from the top thereof you may have another piece fitted, which will reach to the Center of the Diall to make an exact Triangle for the height of the Cock: And let it be ſo

contrived that the ſlanting piece may be taken away and put there again at pleaſure, that ſo it may neither be troubleſome, nor deform the place in the leaſt, if it be in a Garden.

Now to find the reſt of the hour-lines (for we have yet but the 12 a Clock-line, and the hour of 6 in the morning and evening) you may divide the two quarters of your Circle $\frown A E$, and $A D$ each into ſix equal parts, ſo ſhall you have in each Quarter or Quadrant, 5 points, by which you may draw the 5 Chord-lines; which in a Garden may be drawn with chalk, and is eaſily wiped out again, or elſe you may inſtead thereof lay ſo many ſtrings or ſtrained Pack-threads; ſticking a pin in each, or making a mark where the hour-line is to be drawn; theſe Chord-

lines

lines being laid or drawn *I F G H* and *A*, as you may ſee in Figure the firſt; then take one half of the Cord-line *A*, & ſet it in the line of the ſtile from *C* to *N*, from which point *N* take the neareſt extent unto the Meridian, with this ſame diſtance ſetting one foot in the point *A*, with the other make a mark on each ſide of the Meridian in the ſame Chord-line *A*, through which point from the Center draw the hour lines of 1 and 11, ſo likewiſe you may take one half of the Chord-line *H*, and place it in the line of the Stile from *C* to *K*, from which point *K* take the ſhorteſt extent unto the Meridian; with this diſtance ſet on foot in *H*, and with the other make on each ſide the Meridian a mark in the ſame Chord-line, through which you are to draw the Hour-lines of 2 and 10, and

ſo

ſo you may do in the reſt of the Lines, as the Figure will ſhew; and they being drawn in white or red, you may cut them forth in the Graſs plot as you pleaſe; or if it be in a Flower-garden all the Lines may be of Box, Roſemary, Iſop, or any other ſuch like, as will eaſily be kept in good form; but then a larger extent then we have here mentioned ought to be uſed. And whereas in Summer the 4 and 5 in the morning, and alſo 7 and 8 at evening may be neceſſary, draw the Lines of 4 and 5 at evening beyond the Center *C*, and they will ſhew the hours of 4 and 5 in the morning, and likewiſe the 7 and 8 in the morning for 7 and 8 in the evening.

But the operation of this largeneſs being troubleſome, becauſe that

that ordinary Inſtruments will not conveniently reach to perform the ſame; therefore I will ſhew briefly how it may be drawn either on Paper or Paſt-board, and being fixed on the middle or Center of your Graſs-plot or Green, or other place where you intend to draw your Diall, the Lines may be extended to what length is required.

Therefore having prepared ready a large ſheet of Paper that is very thick, as Dutch Paper is, or ſuch as is commonly made uſe of for the drawing of Leaſes; or elſe a piece of ſmooth Paſt-board, ſuch as may be had at any Card-makers; I ſay, having ready ſuch a piece of Paper or Paſt-board, in the middle thereof chuſe your Center as at *C*, then draw your Circle, and divide it into four

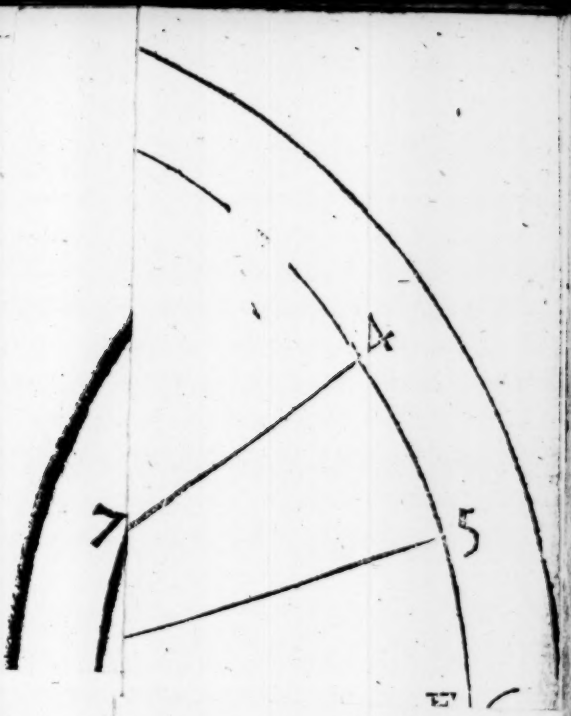
equal

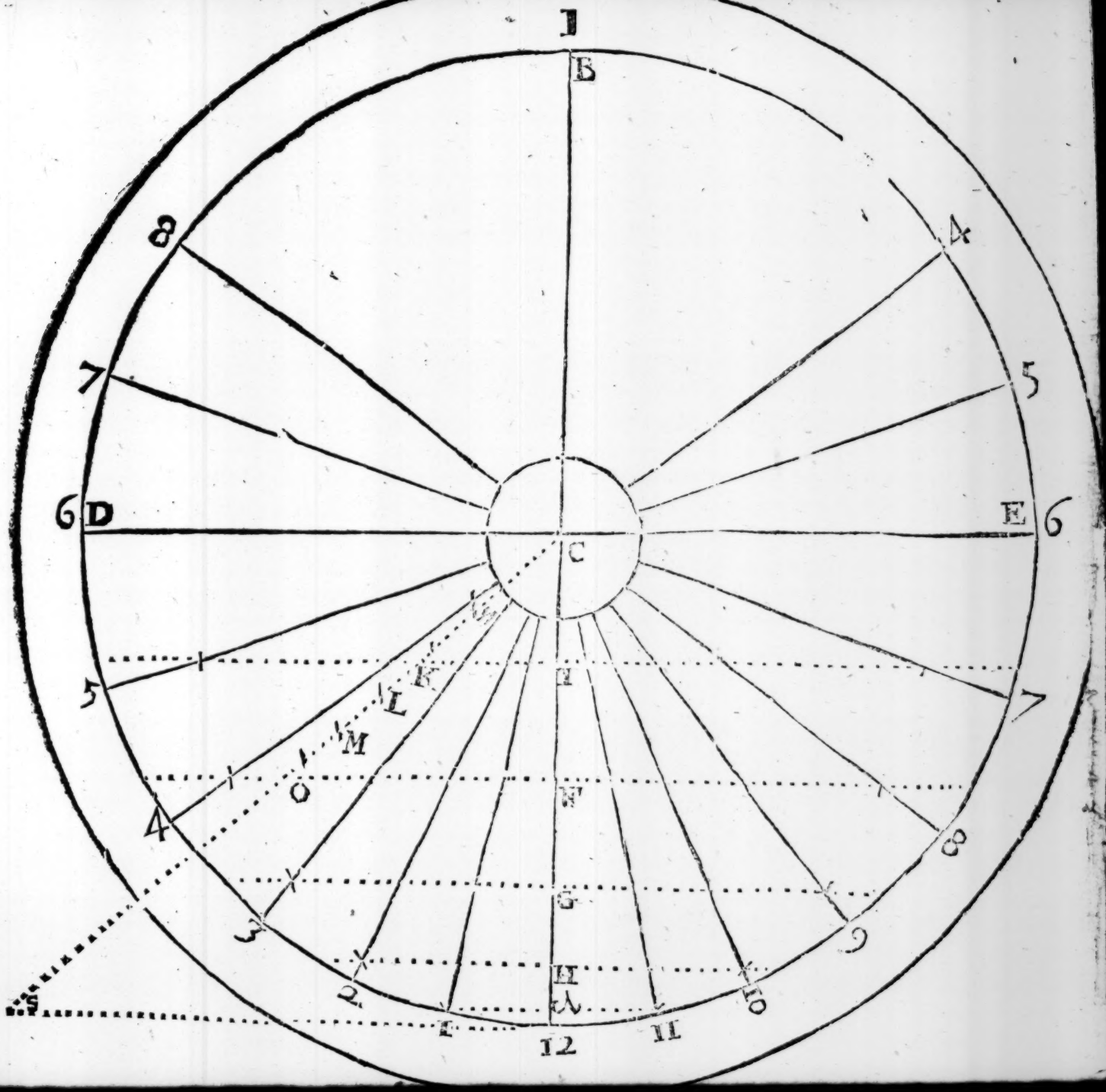
equal parts, and draw your Meridian Line *A B*, and croſs it at right Angles in the middle, with the Line *D E* for the ſix a clock line.

You may draw your Circle from what Radius you pleaſe, as ſuppoſe 6 inches or more, which may be wiped out again.

Having the hours of 12 and 6, then take the height of your Cock or Stile, as I have before ſhewn; or from a Line of Chords accordingly, take off as many Degrees as you would lay down, which here is 52 Degrees and 20 minutes, which ſet from *A* to *O*, and ſo is the Triangle *C O S*, the pattern for the Cocks elevation, as is before ſhewn.

This


A
7
5



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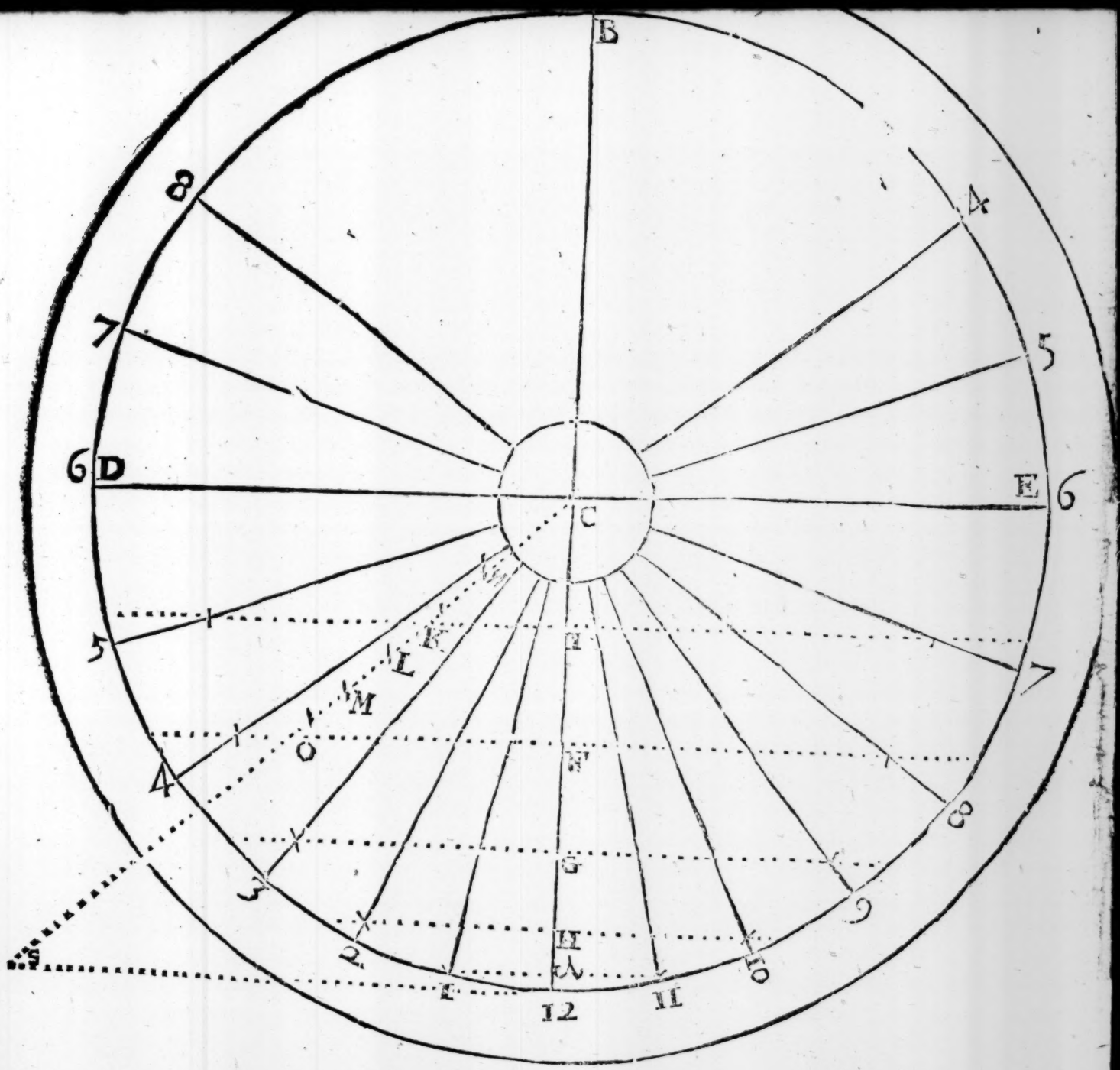


Figure 2. Place it between page 86 and 87.

This being done, divide the two quarters of the Circle (as before is ſhewn) into ſix equal parts, ſo is there in each Quadrant 5 points by which you are to draw the five Cord-lines *I F G H* and *A*; then take one half of the Cord-line *A*, and ſet it in the line of the Stile from *C* to *N*, from which point *N* take the neareſt diſtance unto the Meridian, and with this extent ſetting one foot in the point *A*, with the other make a mark on each ſide of the Meridian in the ſame Cord line *A*, through which points draw the Hour-lines of I and II, and ſo of all the reſt, as is already fully enough expreſt.

Thus having drawn all the Lines parallel, or double, as you may ſee by Figure the ſecond, you may

may then eaſily cut them forth (or plant them with Roſemary, Hyſop, Time, Box, *&c.* if you cut by the edge of every Line, when you have drawn them to their full length, taking away all except the Lines only, and the narrow ſpace between the parallel Lines, which being left on a Graſs-plot will be the Hour-lines; and the Figures at the ends of the Hour-lines are handſomly to be cut, and left as here you ſee at twelve, and all the reſt of the turf, or other earth in the interſtaces being taken away about three or four inches deep, and fine gravel put in the place, to fill thoſe low places almoſt even again, and then being beaten down hard, and the graſs on the Lines kept ſhort, it will ſeem very handſome in a Garden or Plantation: or elſe if you like not this

this way, you may then cut out the breadth of the Hour-lines, Circles and Figures only as deep as you see good, and put fine gravel only in those Lines, and being beaten hard it will be well enough.

These Wayes are much used amongst the Planters in the *Indies*; but because the Grass is apt to grow fast and over-spread the gravel, and thereby ariseth much trouble in keeping them handsome, some have the Lines thereof laid in Wood, or Stone, and then they are easily kept in order for a long time; and so they are being planted with Box, small Mirtle, Cypress, *&c.*

And beause no Gardeners or others, how unlearned soever, should

ſhould be at a loſs, or miſtake me herein; I will indeavour in the drawing of another Horizontal Diall thereby to make what I have hitherto ſpoken of this kind more plain, and eaſie to the meaneſt capacity.

To

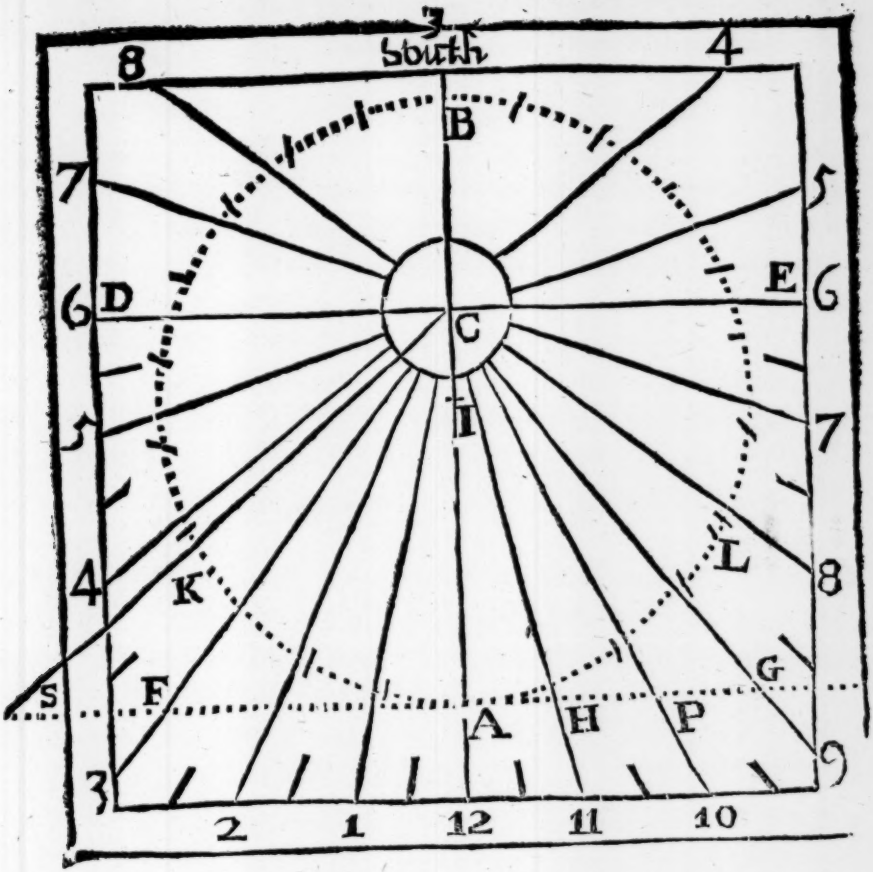
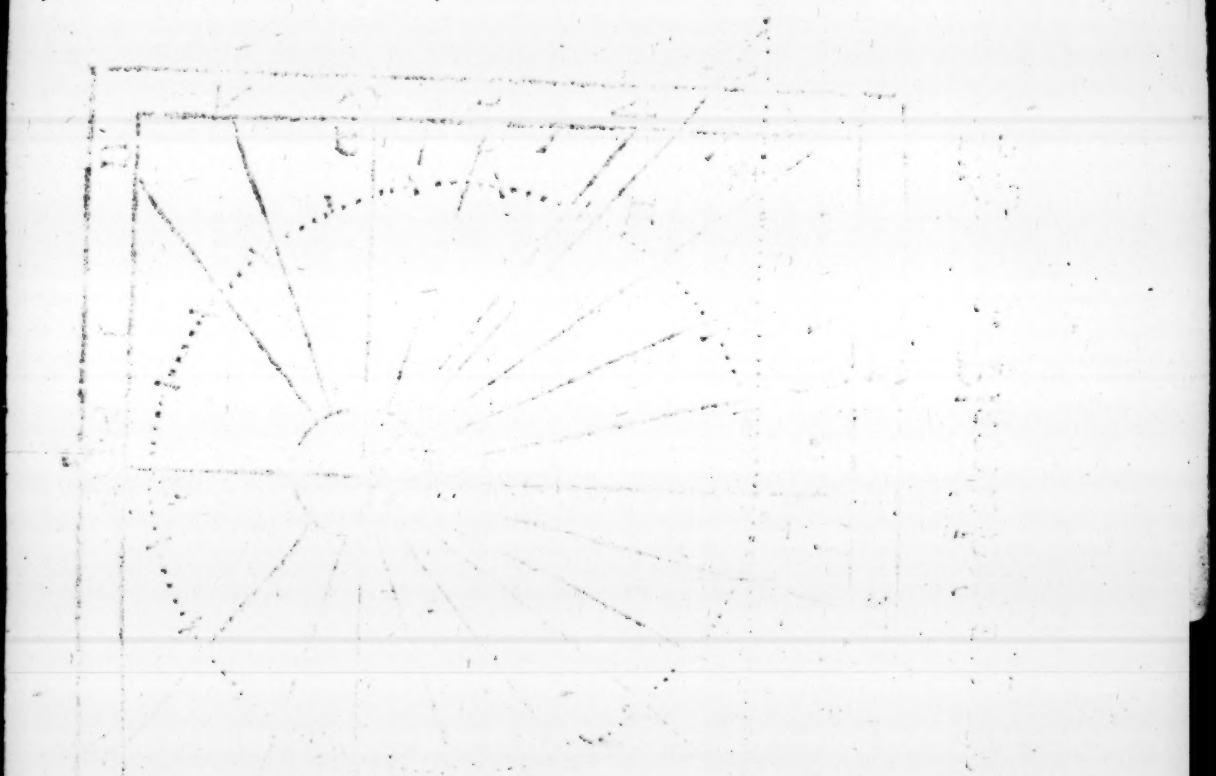


Figure 3. Place it before page 91.



To draw another Dial on an Horizontal Plane.

WHen you have found your Plane, or Green whereon you desire to have your Dial drawn, to be level with the Horizon; then draw the Meridian Line, and in this Line make choice of a Center, as at *C*, through which point *C* draw the Line *D E*, crossing the Meridian at right Angles; which Line is for six a clock in the morning and evening.

Then draw the height of the Stile, or cock of the Dial according

ding to your Radius to be 52 degrees and 20 minutes, making the Angle *S C A*, then at the North-end of the Meridian-line draw another Line, as *F G* crossing the Meridian at right Angles; this Line is called the Touch-line; or Line of contingence.

Then set one foot of your Compasses in the foot *A*, and with the other take the neareſt extent unto the Line *S C*, or the Stile, with this distance turning your Compasses about with one foot still in the point *A*, with the other make a mark in the Meridian, as at *I*, which shall be the Center of the Equinoctial, upon which describe the Equinoctial Circle *A D B E*, with this same distance setting one foot in the point *A*, make a mark at *F* on the one side of the Meridian, and another

another at G on the other side thereof, both which ought to be made in the Line of contingence, by which two points, and the Center *C*, you may draw the Hour-lines of 3 and 9.

This same distance of your Compasses being kept with one foot still in the Center *A*, with the other make the marks *K L* in the Equinoctial Circle. Then laying your rule upon the Center *I* of the Equinoctial, and upon those two last divisions in the Circle thereof where the rule shall touch the Line of contingence, there mark it as at *H* and *P*, by which points and the Center *C*, you may draw the Hour-lines of 10 and 11, the like may you do on the other side of the Meridian, so have you six of your Hour-lines drawn.

And

And now for the drawing of your 4 and 5, and alſo 7 and 8 a Clock-lines, it is poſſible your Touch-line, or Line of contingence may out-run your Plane, as you may ſee by Figure the third, we will therefore ſhew how you may on a Graſs-plot or elſewhere draw thoſe Lines with Chalk, or by the uſe of a Thread, or any ſmall Line you may do it, not out-running the compaſs of the Dial: As thus,

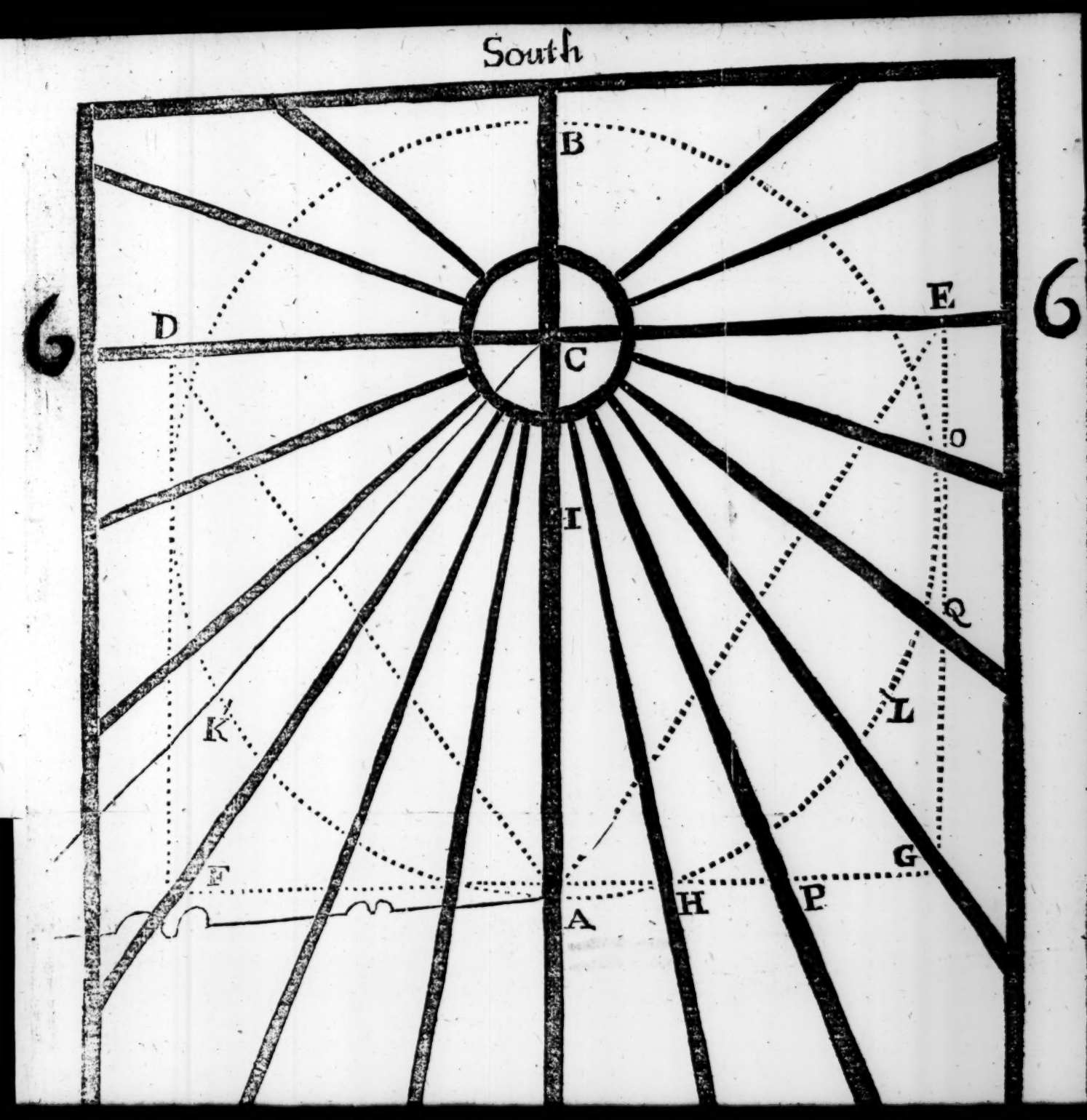
From the interſection of the hours of 9 and 3 with the Touch-line draw the Line *F D* (as you may ſee Figure 4th) and *G E* parallel to the Meridian *A B*, until they cut the Line of Eaſt and Weſt in the points *D* and *E*, then draw the Lines *A D* and *A E*, this being done, ſet one foot of your

your Compaſſes in the point *H*, and with the other take the neareſt extent unto the Line *A E*, this diſtance being kept, fix one foot in the Line *G E*, ſo as the other may but touch the Line *A E* at the point *O*, by which and the Center *C* you may draw the 7 a clock Hour-line: in like manner may you place one foot in the point *P*, and with the other take the ſhorteſt extent unto the Line *A E*, with this diſtance fixing one foot in the Line *G E*, ſo as the other may but only touch the Line *A E*, ſo ſhall the fixed point reſt in the foot 2. by which and the Center *C* you may draw the 8 a clock hour-line, the like may be done on the other ſide of the Meridian; or you may by theſe diſtances thus form'd, prick out the like on the other ſide of the Meridian.

And

And ſo by dividing but one eight part of the Equinoctial Circle into 3 equal parts, you may draw your whole Dial.

What is here ſpoken concerning the hours, the like is to be underſtood in drawing the half hour-lines and quarters, if it be required; or elſe by dividing the ſpaces between the hour-lines into halfs, and thoſe halfs again being divided equally, you have then the half, and quarter of an hour exact enough.


South
B
E
D
C
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Q
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A

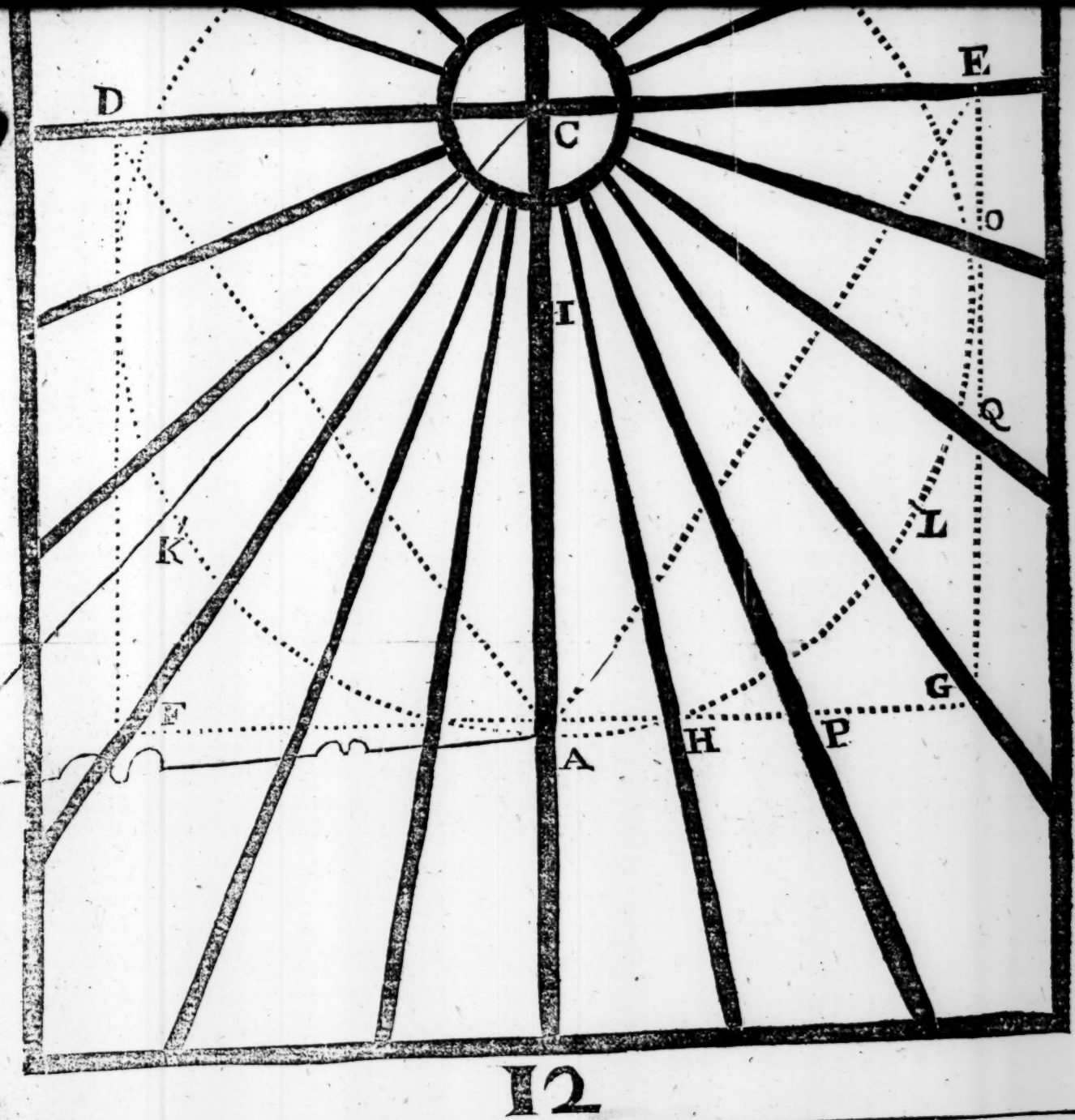


Figure 4. Place it between page 94 and 95.

An Explanation of all such words as are made use of herein; which to some may seem difficult.

Angle, Is the meeting of two Lines in any sort, so as they make both make not one Line, as you may see Figure the first; and so of all the rest in in order.

2. *Center*, Is a point, or prick in the middle of a Line, or Circle, *&c.* being the Center to that Circle.

3. *Circle*, or circumference, is a plain Figure drawn exactly round; of Circles there are 6 whereof the Sphere is compoſed.

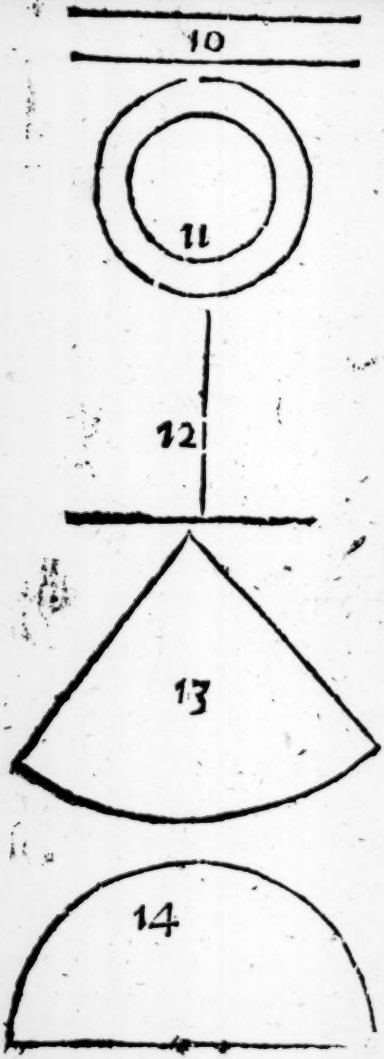
4. *Diameter*, is is a right Line drawn through the Center of any Circle, dividing the whole Circle into two equal parts.

5. *Equinoctial*, or Equinoctial-Circle, is a Circle that croſſes the Poles of the world at right Angles, and divideth the Sphere into two equal parts.

6. *Hori-*

6. *Hoirzon*, is the fartheſt diſtance that the eye can ſee, or the bounds of ſight; or it is a Circle dividing the ſuperior Hemiſphere from the inferior. Horizontal is any thing that lyeth level with the Horizon.

7. *Interſection* is a cutting off; as where one line cutteth another, it is called the place of Interſection.


10
11
12
13
14

8. *Meridian*, is a great Circle passing through the Poles of the world, right over our heads, and is so called because when the Sun cometh thereto it is then high noon, or 12 a clock, at what time or in what place of the world soever.

9. *Parallel-Line*, is a streight Line.

10. *Parallel-lines*, or right lined Parallels are two right lines equi-distant one from the other.

11. A *Circular-parallel*, is a Circle drawn either within or without another Circle upon the same Center.

12. *Perpendicular*, is a Line raised from, or let fall upon another Line making equal Angles on both sides.

13. *Quadrant*, is the fourth part of a Circle, or 90 degrees.

14. *Semi-circle*, Is 180 Degrees, or his one half of a Circle drawn upon the Diameter, being contained above the Diameter.

15. *Semi-diameter*, is half of the Diamiter, and is contained betwixt the Center and the one side of the Circle.

16. *Stile*, is the latitude of the place we are in, as you may see by the triangle Figure 16th.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

15

16

Books newly Printed for *William Crooke* at the *Green Dragon* without *Temple-Barr.*

1. *Praxis Curiæ Admiralitatis Anglia Authore Franſc. Clerk*, printed 1667. in *Octa.* price 1 s.

2. *Hug. Grotii Baptizatorum, Puerorum Inſtitutio alternis, interrogationibus & reſponſionibus, Cui adjicitur Græca ejuſdem Metaphraſis Ch. Waſe, &c. Quibus acceſſit Praxis in Græcam Metaphraſis per B. Beale, &c. Verſion in Eng.* By *Francis Goldſmith* Eſq., Printed 1668. in *Oct.* price 2 s.

A Tract concerning Schiſm and Schiſmaticks; wherein is briefly diſcovered

discovered the original causes of all Schism. By *John Hales* of *Eaton* in *Quar.* price 6 d.

4. The Compleat Measurer, or an exact new way of Mensuration. *Decimal Arith.* by *T. Hammond.* Printed 1669. in *Octavo*, price 1 s.

5. A Voyage into the *Levant*, being a Journey lately performed from *England* by the way of *Venice* to *Grand Cairo*, &c. with particular observations of the Modern condition of the Turks. By Sir *Hen. Blunt.* Printed 1671. in *Twelves*, price 2 s.

6. The Court of Curiosity, wherein by the Lot the most intricate questions are resolved, and nocturnal dreams and visions explained according to the doctrines of the Antients; to which is added a Treatise of Physiognomy. Written in French by D. *Vulson*,

son M. of St. *Gent.* to the French King, translated into Spanish, Italian, Dutch, and now into English. By *F. G.* Gent. Printed 1670. in *Oct.* price 2 s.

7. A Description of *Candia* in in its antient & modern state, with an account of the Siege begun by the *Ottoman* Emperor, 1666. continued 1667, 1668. & surrendred 1669. Printed 1670. in *Oct.* price 1 s.

8. *Epigrams* of all sorts made at divers times, and on several occasions. By *R. F.* Printed 1670. in *Oct.* price 1 s. Also his Loves Kingdom, and Enigma tical Characters.

9. The Compleat Vineyard, or an excellent way for the planting of Vines according to the German and french manner, and long practised in *England*, wherein is set forth the waies and all the circumstances

cumſtances neceſſary for the planting a Vineyard, with the election of the ſoile, *&c.* alſo the faſhion of Wine-preſſes, the manner of bruiſing and preſſing of Grapes, and to advance our Engliſh wines, inlarged by the Author. *W. Hughes* 1670. in *Octo.* price 1 s. 6. d.

10. Jeſuites Morals in Engl. Printed 1670. in Folio, price 10 s.

11, A Sermon preached at the Funeral of a ſober Religious man drown'd in a pit, wherein ſudden death is conſidered, and more excellently handled then ever yet extant. By a learned and reverend Divine. Printed 1670. in *Oct.* price 1 s.

12. *Roſetum Geometricum. Sive Propoſitiones aliquot fruſtra antehac tentatæ, cum cenſura Brevi Doctrinæ Walliſianæ de Motu, Autore Tho. Hobbes Malmſburienſi.* Printed

ted 1671. in *Quarto*, price 3 s.

13. The preservation of health and prolongation life proposed and proved, in the due observance of remarkable precautions and daily practicable rules, *&c.* By Dr. *Manwaring*, in *Oct.* price 2 s.

The Compleat Physitian qualified and dignified, the rise and progress of Phisick, Historically, Chronologically, and Philosophically illustrated, Physitians of divers Sects and Judgments distinguished, the abuses of Medicines detected, *&c.* By Dr. *Manwaring*, in *Oct.* price 1 s.

15. *Vittoria Corombona*, or the white Devil, a Tragedy, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal by his Majesties servants. Written by *J. W.* 1672. in *Qu.* price 1 s.

FINIS.